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ZERI I POPULLIT ON 1986 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU090857 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Make 1986 a Year of Militant Labor and Mass Actions; The Optimism and Joy of our Working People at New Year; Forward to New Victories in All Fields"]

[Excerpt] We have left behind an exceptional year, in which we experienced the deep sorrow of the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the man dearest to our hearts, the son and glorious leader of the people. We left behind great difficulties caused by savage winter snows and unprecedented drought. With the party at our head, and with the unequaled strength of the people, with all their qualities and wonderful virtues, we emerged with dearly won experience. This experience, the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum demanded, must be applied in carrying out the 1986 plan.

And so 1986 began. "In 1986," said Comrade Ramiz Alia in his New Year greeting, "there is much work in store for us, but also many joys. Tomorrow we will begin work on the new 5-year plan. Soon we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the declaration of the republic. This year, 1986, is the year of the ninth congress of our glorious party, and of the celebration of the 45th anniversary of its foundation. Before us lies a major program of projects and mass actions...."

The new 5-year plan, on which work has now begun throughout the land, will advance, in harmony, the country's whole social and economic development; it will strengthen the foundations of political and economic independence, and raise the working masses' cultural and living standards.

The more surefooted our steps this year, the more certainly we guarantee attainment of the Eighth 5-Year plan objectives. We have plenty of opportunities. We have learned valuable lessons in surmounting many difficulties, both natural and of the savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement the fulfillment of tasks using our own strengths. [sentence as published] This experience is a healthy basis and valuable schooling for party organs and organizations, for state organs and mass organizations, for communists and all working people.

The principal front of party work and its instruments for attaining this year's goals will be maintenance and further encouragement of the flames of revolutionary mobilization.

Our experience as a whole, and that of particular collectives in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy, shows clearly what strength and inexhaustible energy are released in people when they correctly understand a situation and its duties, and when they are hurled into revolutionary action, always led by communists. The powerful movement, "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" has become a great source of energy for all our working people. Through its unprecedented yields of grain, cotton, and the like have been achieved, and many workers' collectives in different districts and sectors, despite the difficult conditions imposed by the drought, and using less energy and working time, with fewer raw materials, have fulfilled and exceeded the plan. Let us publicize, expand, and put into action this experience, now, in the first days of the new year. Let the first objective be to fulfill tasks with high efficiency on all fronts. "To fulfill at all costs the plan tasks, in all branches and sectors of the economy, in every district and industry," stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia at the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee, "has been and remains the chief and only path for the development of our society, relying upon our own abilities, for the successful confrontation of natural obstacles, and of the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade."

From this important conclusion stems the great importance of a deep ideological and political understanding, and the responsibility of everyone for realizing all plan targets. Let it be constantly borne in mind what was stressed at the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum -- that anyone who violates or seeks to avoid the plans, violates the laws of party and state, and threatens the interests of the people and of socialism.

Confronted daily with this command, communists and the working class in the oil industry, in mining, construction, transport, the service sector, agricultural workers, and so forth, must face up to the tasks of the plan every day, and resist strongly all failures of realization, one-sidedness, over-generalization, and other alien and harmful manifestations. This will be a year of movements, of beginnings, and of new and powerful mass actions by communists and all our working people. The revolutionary movement, "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" constitutes a great mobilizing force, an inexhaustible store of energy, work, and creativity. Faced with this year's fresh tasks, this movement will have new objectives, courageous objectives in all fields, for every collective and every worker. Leading the work, defining and implementing the goals of the "Standard-Bearers" movement, as always, must stand the party organizations and communists in every center of work and production, in institutions, and elsewhere. In the activities of this movement we must inspire, encourage, and incorporate other pledges and workers' initiatives to increase production for the domestic market and for export, for better efficiency, for the exploitation of opportunities for production, and for increased output, for economy in investments, raw materials, and energy, and the reduction of imports.

Last year's experience shows clearly the great value of mass actions in confronting difficulties in plan fulfillment. This is why the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee demanded that mass action become a method of work. So 1986 must be a year of great mass actions -- economic, ideological, and social -- to meet the major and particular tasks before us. This must be the aim of the work of party organizations, and organs of the state and the economy. Meanwhile, every collective, district, and department is asked to set out a program of mass action for the year. Their objectives will be the major tasks defined by the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum, especially in oil, agriculture, and livestock raising, in building work, the collection of scrap metal from every possible source, in transport, and so forth.

This year's great tasks will become reality, with the organizations of the party and every communist leading the work, the popular movements, and revolutionary mass actions. The decisions of the 13th AWP Central Committee Plenum constitute for them and all their instruments, for all state organs and mass organizations, a plan of important work. The deep study, and mastery, programming, and continual control of full and comprehensive measures for their application must ensure that we live intensely with the reality and demands of the times, and that the impetus of the mobilization of the masses is matched by the most qualified and effective organization. Being at the head of the labor and struggle for the fulfillment of tasks, and always close to the masses, radiating them with the spirit of sacrifice, sets in motion their powerful creative energies and fiery patriotism. But organization and management are perfected, and made fit for their duties, by struggling against every sign of liberalism, bureaucratism, and every technocratic tendency, intellectualism, and localism, with strong and constant control of every kind. This is demanded of everybody, from the organs and base organizations of the party, the state and the economy; from district level to the central administration; from the plan organs, financial institutions, and the banks.

Our working masses, led by the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, will surely transform the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and of the Ninth AWP Congress, into a year of militancy and great revolutionary mass action to fulfill with honor the tasks that lie ahead. With communists in the van, we will further strengthen our unity, our economy, and the defense of our socialist fatherland.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR COMMERCE CHAMBER

AU221948 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA) -- The widening and deepening of the cooperation between the Bulgarian and the USSR Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be continued this year. Their joint activity will be directed towards the realization of the long-term agreements for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, toward implementation of the decisions of the top level meeting of the C.M.E.A. member-states, which has been held in the summer of 1984.

The document which has been signed today by Mr. Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. Dmitriy Baranov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, envisages that the two chambers should contribute to the activiation of the direct contacts between the economic organizations of the two countries, to the organization and carrying out of symposiums, seminars and other initiatives on problems of cooperation in different branches and sub-branches.

The joint activity in connection with various initiatives in third countries will be promoted, exchange of economic information will be extended. The issues of patent and licensing activity and of arbitration will also continue to be considered.

ZHIVKOV GREETS INTELLECTUALS' PEACE CONGRESS

AU202116 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Warsaw, 16 January BTA correspondent -- Today the greeting message of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, to the congress of representatives of culture and science in defense of the planet's peaceful future, was read at the congress. The message reads:

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

I am happy to have the opportunity to greet you, the noted representatives of science and culture throughout the world, united by a common caring for the future of mankind and for guaranteeing its peaceful and ascending development.

The issue of war and peace today is the sharpest and most fateful issue in the world. The reactionary forces of imperialism and their servants are trying by all means to push the world toward the road of confrontation and are adopting complex programs to militarize the earth, the oceans, space, and the social consciousness, and are striving to create a psychological climate for a future war.

However, the overwhelming part of the population of the planet decisively rejects these prospects. Mobilizing the masses' consciousness and will to struggle, the world antiwar movement facilitates the formation of a political consciousness of a new quality, capable of seeing the real direction and moving forces of the historical process and firmly standing on the side of peace and progress.

Your congress, which consolidates the humane and noble tradition of the 1948 Wroclaw forum on defense of peace, is the first major world forum of the International Year of Peace announced by the United Nations. Your authority as creators, guardians, and multipliers of the planet's intellectual heritage is beyond any doubt. Your responsibility is exceptional. Today the world would like to hear from you: On whose side are you, figures from the spheres of science and culture, and intellectuals of the end of the 20th century?

There is no doubt that your categorical reply will be in favor of peace, cooperation, and the material and intellectual progress of mankind, whose worthy representatives you are today. There is no doubt that your voice will reach everybody who appreciates you, loves you, and believes.

Dear friends, from the bottom of my heart I wish complete success to the Warsaw congress of representatives of culture and science.

LALYU DIMITROV NEW RADIO, TV COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU221942 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 22 (BTA) -- The State Council of Bulgaria has issued a decree nominating Mr. Lalyu Dimitrov to the post of chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio. The same decree removes from office the hitherto chairman of the Committee Mr. Stefan Tokhchev because of his nomination to a responsible party job.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING OUTPUT TO RISE IN 1986

AU230859 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 23 (BTA) -- Mechanical Engineering will have a priority development in Bulgarian industry in 1986 as well. Its output is expected to increase by 9.2 per cent in comparison with 1985. The production of electronics will grow by 11.3 percent and of microelectronics by 40 percent against last year's results. Fast growth rates will be provided for the development of computers and office machines, the production of automated devices and instruments, robots, manipulators, flexible automated systems, heavy machines and metalworking equipment. The large mechanical engineering combines will construct automated production workshops.

The main part of the activities of the scientific research instituted will be taken by the development and transference of modern technologies. The emphasis will be put on the technologies that are applicable for different types of production. These are the so-called typological technologies, such as vacuum and laser ones, the new technologies for plastic treatment of metals. Etc.

The construction will be completed of new facilities for the heavy mechanical engineering combines in Radomir and Ruse, the Chavdar bus works in Botevgrad, the Madara truck works in Shumen, and the Record I.C.E. trucks in Plovdiv.

The output of the Bulgarian mechanical engineering industry doubles every five years, and the several hundred plants working in this branch provide more than 30 per cent of the national industrial production and over 50 percent of the country's exports. Today Bulgaria is exporting machines and equipment to 80 countries. The country's heavy mechanical engineering is manufacturing complete technological lines, installations and plants. It provides the means for the automation of power generation, the chemical industry and metallurgy. Shipbuilding is specialized in the production of 25,000 and 38,000 tons bulk cargo carriers, tankers and containers ships. The production of metal working machines is increasing rapidly. The country ranks 19th in the world in the production and export of metal working machines.

LENART HAILS GORBACHEV OFFER AT CPCZ ANNIVERSARY

LD1800041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] To mark the 65th anniversary of the congress of the Marxist Left of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Workers' Party, which significantly contributed to the unification of the revolutionary proletariat in Slovakia and in Trans-Carpathian Ukraine, a meeting of activists from the central Slovak region was held in Lubochna today. Pavol Sveton, an editor, reports:

Shortly after 1300, in the historic hall of the Kollar House, more than 200 party activists, among whom were prewar and meritorious party members and a delegation from all the districts of the central Slovak region, welcomed a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee headed by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

In his festive address Comrade Lenart recalled the events of 65 years ago, saying, among other things:

[Begin recording] It is the historic merit of the Lubochna congress that it provided a notable testimony that the revolutionary forces of Czechoslovakia reached the conclusion and the conviction that in our country, too, only the road shown by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Great October Socialist Revolution could lead to the elimination of exploitation and all forms of oppression, and that it gave a concrete impulse to the unification of the revolutionary forces on the state-wide scale and to the formation of a Marxist-Leninist party. [end recording]

Afterwards, Comrade Lenart recalled the thorny road of the struggle of the revolutionary forces headed by the CPCZ to bring about social justice and up to the final victory of socialism. When speaking about the working people's activity in the period leading to the 17th congress of our party, he stressed:

[Begin recording] In every struggle for the new victories of socialism, for intensification and high quality of production and all work, comrades, what we need are Leninist approaches to tasks and more revolutionary optimism. We also need thoroughly Leninist organization, order, and discipline, implacability to everything which is impending our society in its dynamic progress, everything that is staining its clean shield. In this sense, too, those heroic comrades who founded the party, who were enthusiastic pioneers of socialism without the knowledge that they would live to enjoy the rich fruits which today's generations are enjoying in such abundance, serve as examples of standards and discipline, selflessness, and modesty. They are and will remain for us an example of communist purity. For them the highest reward was to enjoy the confidence of the party, the workers, and the working people in general.

From the vantage point of today, we look back at the road the Communists and our working people have traveled since the founding of the CPCZ. We look also ahead, far into the future, in which we see the fulfillment of our principal objectives. In the last few days we have seen an unprecedented act by which the Soviet Union has again demonstrated its responsibility for the fate of nations: the unavoidability of overcoming the negative confrontationist tendencies of past years and putting an end to the threat of war. We have in mind the grandiose complex of the new Soviet proposals which aim at ensuring that mankind enters the third millenium free from nuclear weapons, and we also have in mind the important decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear arms tests by 3 months.

The declaration by Comrade Gorbachev again shows that the main role in the struggle to avert nuclear catastrophe and to strengthen international security falls, as before, on the Soviet Union. It is the decisive force capable of uniting all progressive peace forces of the world against an arms buildup, against catastrophe, and to turn the course of events toward the relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence. [end recording]

Afterward, the activists participating in the regional meeting in Lubochna sent letters of greetings to the CPCZ and the CPSL Central Committees, and at the close of the meeting attended the opening of a new exhibition dedicated to the congress in Lubochna in the Memorial Hall of the Kollar House. The celebrations of the 65th anniversary of the congress in Lubochna then reached their climax with a festive cultural program in Ruzomberok.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH PRAGUE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD221533 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, met members of the Prague diplomatic corps in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. At this traditional meeting at the beginning of the year, he briefed them on the results achieved by Czechoslovakia last year in political, economic, and cultural development. When speaking about the most important international-political events, he stressed the importance of the Geneva meeting of Mikhail Gorvachev and Ronald Reagan, which opened new possiblities and prospects for a dialogue and solution of the most urgent international questions. He praised the new, historically important peace initiative of the Soviet Union addressed to the United States and other nuclear powers and all governments and nations. He said that we view it as a mobilizing, comprehensive, and action program of realistic measures, the implementation of which would mean a record jump in nuclear disarmament.

Chnoupek also stressed the importance of extending the Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts for 3 months, and other Soviet initiatives concerning all global problems of mankind. He underlined the fact that Czechoslovak people are in full agreement with this mobilizing program of the Soviet Union. He also recalled the stand of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Czechoslovak Government, which expresses the determination of our country to contribute as actively as possible to the assertion and implementation of the Soviet proposals. He expressed conviction that this constructive peace program of the Soviet Union would find a favorable response from the other side, too.

At today's meeting with members of the Prague diplomatic corps Chnoupek then spoke about Czechoslovakia's active effort to contribute to the relaxation of international tension and conveyed a cordial greeting from Gustav Husak, president of the Republic.

(?Speaker) of the corps Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, expressed gratitude for the very good work conditions for the representative offices in our capital, and appreciation for the USSR's highly constructive peace proposals contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev. He expressed the convinction that this year -- the International Year of Peace -- would be a year of real progress in international relations and would reflect successfully in the revival of the process of relaxation of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states.

CSSR TO PARTICIPATE IN WORLD PEACE YEAR EVENTS

AU151222 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 86 p 2

["KB"-signed report: "Important Action of the International Year of Peace; Czechoslovak Support for the World Congress in Copenhagen"]

[Text] Prague (our own correspondent) -- The top action of all antiwar forces during the International Year of Peace will be the world congress of peace forces that will be held in the Danish capital of Copenhagen on 15-18 October of this year. In Denmark itself, its preparation has a positive echo, and the interest in participation continues to grow, as the past 6 months have shown.

This was said by Carl Rosschou, representative of the congress's Danish preparatory committee, at a press conference held in Prague on Thursday [9 January]. He said further that the style of the congress' work will be similar to that of the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, held in Prague in 1983. Discussions will be held in commissions and working groups according to professions and, similarly, a center is to be created for women, attention will be paid to the peace activities of youth, and similar things. The objective of the Copenhagen assembly is to strengthen the multistrata peace and antiwar movement, and make it more united and better capable of action in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

All the actions of the peace movement in Czechoslovakia, too, will be oriented toward supporting and popularizing the results of the Copenhagen peace congress, representatives of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee -- its chairman Academician Bedrich Svestka and deputy chairman Josef Krejci -- stressed at the press conference. One of the most important actions will be the border meeting of Czechoslovak and Soviet peace defenders, which is being planned for June; the international bicycle peace drive from Kiev to New York, which will begin in June and in which we will take part together with cyclists from the USSR, the United States, and Canada; and the Europe-wide meeting of representatives of peace and antiwar movements and groups, convened in Prague in August.

Catholic Clergy Statement

AU171256 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 86 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Occasion of the International Year of Peace"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Federal Committee Presidium of the Pacem in Terris [Peace on Earth] Association of the CSSR Catholic Clergy met in Prague on Tuesday [14 January] to discuss the tasks of the association's members in fulfilling the objectives of this year's International Year of Peace.

Tomas Lahoda, director of the UN Information Center in Prague, briefed the participants in the session on the mission of the International Year of Peace. Frantisek Vymetal, doctor of theology, chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of the CSSR Catholic Clergy, then emphasized the responsibility of clergymen for bringing up believers in the spirit of the ideals of peace. He stressed that the International Year of Peace provides valuable impetus, of which priests will make use in their work among believers.

At the close of the session, the Federal Committee Presidium of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy issued a statement on the International Year of Peace.

It says, among other things, that in the spirit of the New Year's slogan of Pope John Paul II, "Peace is a value without frontiers," the association welcomes the International Year of Peace as a significant initiative of high moral value. In the spirit of the Christian ideals of peace, members of the association will even more intensively and responsibly join the noble efforts to avert a war conflagration and prevent the militarization of outer space.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS

AU172055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Active Efforts of the Clergy in the CSSR's All-Around Development"]

[Text] Prague -- Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, received on Wednesday [15 January] in the Hrzan Palace in Prague the representatives of the Catholic clergy.

In his statement, the deputy premier characterized the main tasks in the international sphere and in the development of our socialist society this year and throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan; the fulfillment of these tasks will demand the active effort of all citizens.

Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek, Bishop Jozef Feranec, and Frantisek Vymetal, who is chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the CSSR, spoke on behalf of the clergy. They assured Matej Lucan that they will continue leading the believers toward working devotedly for the welfare of our fatherland and that they will contribute with all their might to the battle for peace and for averting the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The same day Matej Lucan also received the representatives of other churches and religious associations operating in the CSSR. Jan Michalko, Bishop General of the Slovak Evangelic Church of the Augsburg Denomination, and Milan Salajka, chairman of the regional association of the Christian Peace Conference, spoke of the active share of the churches and of religions associations in the all-around development of the CSSR and in the implementation of the Czechoslovak peaceful foreign policy.

The reception was attended by Vladimir Janku, head of the CSSR Government's Secretariat for Church Affairs.

DISSIDENT IN 'CLOSED PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION'

LD191641 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report from the KATHPRESS Austrian press agency, the Czechoslovak authorities have admitted Augustin Navratil, a 57-year-old railway employee, to a closed psychiatric institution in Prague. This has been announced by the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted [VONS], which says the reason behind this forcible measure is that this brave Catholic was causing the authorities concern by his open letters, which were logical and set out important facts.

His forced internment is evidence of the state authorities' intention not to investigate the legal case in question and to suppress justified criticism by declaring Navratil to be of unsound mind. In Prague Catholic circles, KATHPRESS adds, it is being emphasized that Navratil's letters, circulated in samizdat form, are largely the result of painstaking investigations which have exposed the authorities' lack of respect for citizens' rights and their misues of the law.

Particular attention has been aroused by the results of Navratil's investigations regarding the circumstances of the death of the secretly ordained priest Premysl Coufal. Navratil's investigations drew the conclusion that it was not suicide, as claimed in the official version, but that Father Premysl Coufal was murdered by members of the state secret service.

ARMY COMMUNISTS VIEW MILITARY, POLITICAL TASKS

AU151132 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Reports by Jaroslav Zeleka, Milan Berta, Peter Ondera, and CTK: "Saturday Party Conferences in Our Fatherland; Critical and Specific Appraisals"]

[Excerpts] Prague-Bratislava -- Last Saturday [11 January], party conferences were held in several cities and plants, as well as in the Army's basic tactical units; in a critically exacting spirit they dealt with the standards of the Communists' work prior to the approaching 17th CPCZ Congress.

Reacting to New Conditions

More than 100 delegates of Communists in the party organizations of regiment-level Army units of the Division of Czechoslovak Red Army Members assembled on Saturday for a division party conference. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the conference was led by Colonel General Jozef Hrebik, member of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and commander of the Eastern Military Distirct. The typical features of the report submitted at the conference and of the entire discussion were a consistent appraisal of results in all spheres of activity, the generalization of good knowledge, a critical approach to shortcomings and the effort to jointly resolve them, as well as the formulation of tasks for the coming period and of the methods to be used for their accomplishment.

The ideological, organizational, and action unity of party organizations during the period under consideration has consolidated. The party organizations' influence on all Army members has positively affected the systematic and consistent fulfillment of tasks in the sphere of combat-mobilization readiness, combat and political training, and moral and political state and discipline of the troops. This was manifested in a further enhancement of the defense ability of our fatherland.

The discussion stressed the essential need to develop the party membership base and to improve its quality, as well as to raise the demands placed on all work. The core of the commanders cadres must be further strengthened, with emphasis on squad and company commanders and junior officers. The purposeful and efficient training of the party aktiv should be manifested in a deeper ability to direct and analyze intraparty life and to draw correct conclusions.

Currently the minds and practical activity of Communists, and also of all members of the division, must be permeated with the awareness that it is essential to approach tasks more efficiently and to react to the new complicated international conditions with greater determination. That is why the Communists' consistent ideological and organizational work among the ranks of non-members is so important. A prominent role is played here by the personal responsibility of every party member and every individual.

Great emphasis was placed at the conference on management work. Its everyday part is developmental work with subordinates, and care for their justified needs and demands.

Old habits and routines are gradually being overcome. One of the basic prerequisites -- masterly military skill -- is being accomplished. In mobilizing and motivating the soldiers, one not only needs consistent control, one also needs a correct and objective appraisal of the results achieved by them.

The tasks dealt with in the report submitted by the chief of the division's political section, the discussion, and the conclusions adopted at the conference -- and also the annual members meetings in basic party organizations and all-plenary meetings -- establish prerequisites for deepening and enhancing combat-mobilization readiness, training, and developmental work under the conditions of the division. This enables the members of the division to fulfill the tasks set for the Czechoslovak People's Army by the CPCZ.

Responsibility of the Commanders of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Division.

The conference of Communists in the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Division of our Army dealt on Saturday with the effect of party work on the sphere of combat and mobilization readiness, on ideological-developmental work, and on the moral and political state of our troops, as well as with problems in training NCO'S and specialists and with other issues. The delegation of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army to the conference was led by Lieutenant General Jozef Kovacik, chief of political administration in the Eastern Military District.

The report submitted by the chief of the division's political section positively appraised the results. The Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Division is always one of the best in our Army; nevertheless, critical and very specific warnings also resounded at the conference, for instance with regard to differences in the results achieved by units trained under comparable conditions. They are particularly noticeable when the units are led out into the military training grounds; and they testify to shortcomings in the commanders' management and organizational work. It is to them that most warnings and remarks were addressed when each area was being evaluated. The report stressed the need to raise the main staff functionaries' responsibility for realistic planning; for the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of control activity; and for implementing the method of critical demands in analyzing results. When tasks are not fulfilled, the Communist commanders must be drawn to party responsibility with greater consistency.

Junior officer Milan Palenik pointed out the problems that are linked with the emphatic rejuvenation of our corps of commanders, and spoke in favor of an uncompromising and exacting appraisal of their work, particularly on squad and company level. The division commander criticized the excessive amount of administrative work burdening the commanders, which distracts them from live work with subordinates. Some commanders therefore prefer issuing orders and directives, without checking on the situation directly in the field. The subordinates' initiative is thus suppressed and the principle of comradely efforts disrupted. The commanders' work load requires us to concentrate attention on resolving their family problems, too.

Several discussion statements dealt with the consolidation of discipline in units and the fight against disruptions of comradely relations in the Army collectives. In this context ideological work is of extraordinary significance; Captain Viktor Kaczembach concentrated on this. Major Ilja Pechtor spoke of the increasingly complicated nature of repair and service work in view of the rapidly modernized military technology. That is why it is essential to place high demands on the professional training and specialization of cadres.

GDR SHIPS ASSIST IN MULTINATIONAL RESCUE FROM PDRY

LD232113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Djibouti, 23 Jan (ADN) -- The evacuation of foreigners from the PDRY where the situation remains tense and uncertain continued today. Vessels of the GDR shipping company again took part, together with USSR, British, and French ships. The "Mueggelsee" picked up 153 people near Aden and a further 24, including 6 children, off the coast near Abyan. On board the ship, which is en route for Djibouti, there are 98 GDR, 24 CSSR, and 3 FRG citizens, and 52 citizens from other countries, including India, Pakistan, Jordan, Syria, Sri Lanka, Iraq, and Algeria. There are further GDR citizens on USSR and British ships.

The GDR citizens will be taken from Djibouti to Berlin by a special Interflug flight.

FISCHER, ORZECHOWSKI EXCHANGE TOASTS 17 JAN

AU221223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jan 86 p 7

[Report on speeches by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Polish Foreign Marian Orzechowski at the 17 January Berlin reception for the latter -- under headline "M. Orzechowski Ends His Visit to the GDR"]

[Text] O. Fischer speech:

Our friendly exchanges of views were meant to strengthen our countries' cooperation in the struggle for peace and socialism as well as for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. The GDR and Poland are able to accomplish a great deal in this regard. Our fraternal alliance, which was sealed by the blood of the German and Polish communists in the struggle against fascism and our membership in the socialist community are a firm basis for preserving peace in Europe. We can be proud of the fact that the dynamic development of our relations continues to creatively encourage peaceful cooperation in Europe. This will continue in the future as well. The exchanges of GDR and Polish young people, which are a good investment in the future of our friendship, add to the profound meaning of this peaceful cooperation.

Ensuring peace consists primarily in preventing the danger of nuclear annihilation and is the foremost commitment of the present times. O. Fischer stressed that M. Gorbachev convincingly informed world public opinion that the USSR's disarmament program up to the year 2000 is a universal program. It is possible to return to detente in international relations if all the forces of reason and realism unite for the sake of peace, O. Fischer stressed.

The German socialist state, which enjoys the support of its allies, continues to fulfill its historical duty by doing its best to prevent an outbreak of war in its territory. The European people expect that the FRG will also do its duty in this regard. Reaffirming that borders are inviolate and that the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European countries must be respected are steps in the right direction. This was stated jointly by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl at their Moscow meeting on 12 March 1985, O. Fischer pointed out.

M. Orzechowski speech:

Our talks have been a crucial element of the implementation of the decisions made by W. Jaruzelski and E. Honecker during the recent working visit in Poland, M. Orzechowski said. We have stressed our readiness to develop relations and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries.

Referring to some problems of the international situation, M. Orzechowski stressed that, although still complicated, this situation has recently shown signs of hope for the world nations. The Polish and GDR peoples and all progressive mankind have welcomed with praise and hope M. Gorbachev's most recent historic proposals.

As for U.S. policy, M. Orzechowski continued, it is still full of the negative trends that have been responsible for the deteriorated situation in the past few years. As soon as the Geneva meeting was over, the U.S. Government took further measures to accelerate the implementation of the so-called SDI, which is actually a qualitatively new and dangerous phase of the arms race.

M. Orzechowski recalled that, unfortunately, the active trends and attempts, especially in the FRG, to undermine the territorial and political facts created by World War II and the Yalta and Potsdam agreements are a danger to peace in Europe and the world. The real dangers to world peace created by these trends make it imperative for our people and for the entire socialist community to maintain a special vigilance.

The defense of peace, M. Orzechowski stressed, continues to attract more and more people in the world and social and political movements as eloquently attested to by the present Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals to discuss the defense of the world's peaceful future. This congress will certainly be an important event in the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations.

In conclusion, M. Orzechowski expressed his pleasure with the fact that Polish-GDR comprehensive cooperation continues to develop dynamically. We attach particular significance, he said, to exchanges of children and youths during summer vacations. The high standards of Polish-GDR comprehensive cooperation also encourages us to look for and support all initiatives that promote its development.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS

AU172043 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following message to the Congress of Intellectuals for the Protection of a Peaceful Future for the World, which starts in Warsaw today:

I felt the need to convey my most cordial greetings to the participants of the congress, which is dedicated to such a significant concern of mankind that is important for its existence.

Threatened by the danger of nuclear self-destruction, our planet can be assured a secure future only if, regardless of other differences, all those unite who sincerely want peace and defend it in word and deed. As renowned representatives of international intellectual life you proclaim awareness of the responsibility above all of the members of the intelligentsia in this matter, and the striving to serve this noble cause. The GDR has a high regard for your commitment.

Our socialist state will always stand at the side of those who work for peace on earth and in space, and favor not an arms buildup and confrontation, but disarmament, detente, and cooperation for the welfare of the peoples. We have pledged to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

Please accept my best wishes for a full success of the deliberation of your congress.

HONECKER, QADDUMI DISCUSS NUCLEAR ARMS, MIDEAST

LD221631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1443 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN) -- SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker received PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi for a friendly talk on 22 January. Faruq Qaddumi conveyed cordial greetings from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During a discussion of the international situation, both interlocutors expressed their concern that world peace continues to be seriously threatened.

Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's full support for the most recent comprehensive program presented by Mikhail Gorbachev for the complete removal of nuclear weapons in the world and for an improvement of the international situation.

Both sides agreed that a positive reaction to these proposals will open up opportunities to move forward on the path taken at the Geneva meeting toward an improvement of the international climate. On the other hand, the realization of the imperialist "star wars" plans will make the world less secure and the international situation less predictable.

Faruq Qaddumi shared the view that all peace-loving forces carry great responsibility to work together constructively for the preservation of world peace.

Erich Honecker explained to his guest the numerous initiatives by GDR citizens in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. He emphasized the close connection between the workers' high performances to strengthen socialism and the GDR's peace policy. With commited work, full of initiative, the GDR contributes to the realization of the disarmament and detente proposals made by the Warsaw Pact member-states in Sofia.

Erich Honecker and Faruq Qaddumi reaffirmed their support for the USSR proposals for a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. The achievement of such a settlement by means of an international conference is proving increasingly urgent in view of the rising regional tensions as well as the most agressive imperialist circles' growing military, political, and economic threat against the Arab states and the PLO.

In this connection, Erich Honecker underlined the great importance of PLO unity on an anti-imperialist basis as well as of its cooperation with all patriotic Arab forces.

Faruq Qaddumi gave a briefing on the current problems of the Palestinian struggle under PLO leadership for the realization of the Palestinian peoples' inalienable rights, including their right to establish an independent state, and on the efforts to reestablish unity within the Palestinian ranks. He conveyed the PLO's thanks for the GDR's consistent solidarity with the Palestinian people's just struggle.

Erich Honecker gave the assurance that the GDR will continue to show anti-imperialist solidarity with the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, head of the Foreign Ministry Near and Middle East Department, Ambassador Dieter Winter, and, on the PLO side, PLO Executive Committee members Jamal al-Surani and Muhammad Milhim, as well as the PLO ambassador to the GDR, Dr. Isam Kamil Salin, participated in the talk.

Krause Reaffirms PLO Support

LD231406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jan (ADN) -- During a meeting on 23 January in Berlin with Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee and head of the Political Department of the PLO, Wolfgang Krause, deputy general secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee, underlined the unshakable solidarity of GDR citizens with the Palestinian people. Especially in view of the growing military, political, and economic threat in the Middle East, aid to the Palestinian people, who are fighting for the realization of their inalienable national rights, is being intensified.

Faruq Qaddumi thanked the GDR population for their active support for the just cause of this people, which is indivisible with the struggle for a comprehensive, just and permanent solution of the Middle East conflict. He described the GDR's anti-imperialist solidarity as a great encouragement to the Palestinian patriots. He emphasized in particular the training of cadres and the medical treatment for wounded Palestinians in the GDR.

CONTACTS WITH AUSTRIAN TRADE UNIONS TO EXPAND

LD230951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, 22 Jan (ADN) -- The good contacts between the trade union organizations of the GDR and Austria, the OEGB and the FDGB, should be expanded further. This was stated by Anton Benya, president of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions and president of the Austrian National Council, members of the Presidium and officials of the OEGB and the FDGB delegation headed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee and member of the SED Politburo, during talks at the OEGB headquarters in Vienna today.

They exchanged views on the activities of the two organizations in the interests of the working people of their countries, on the international trade union movement, on bilateral relations between the two organizations and on the international situation. They expressed their satisfaction at the fact that the standpoints of the trade unions, despite different social structures, have become similar or identical on many questions.

During the talks, the results of the Geneva summit were welcomed. The realization that nuclear war cannot be waged nor won must be transformed into practical disarmament measures. Both sides supported [words indistinct] proposals, which offer a real possibility of ridding mankind by the year 2000 of the scourge of nuclear weapons and the nightmare of an arms race in space. It was stressed that the continuing dangerous international situation acutely threatens the existence of mankind. Therefore, trade unions must further increase their commitment to peace, a return to detente, and the implementation of practical disarmament measures. There is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The FDGB and OEGB delegations stressed their support for the struggle of the black population of South Africa against the inhuman apartheid regime and emphasized that they support a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America, in the Near and Middle East and in other regions.

The GDR trade unionists, who arrived in Vienna yesterday, this morning visited the educational establishment and the labor sciences center of the OEGB in Vienna.

Yesterday, Harry Tisch also had a friendly exchange of views with the chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, Franz Muhri, in Vienna. They discussed questions of the international labor and trade union movement and their efforts in the struggle for disarmament and peace, for a halt to nuclear arming and the prevention of militarization of space. The talk reaffirmed the solidarity between the two parties.

Tomorrow, the FDGB delegation will visit Austria's biggest works, the state-owned Voest-Alpine AG in Linz.

KESSLER RECEIVES ZAMBIA DEFENSE MINISTER 21 JAN

LD211559 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- A military delegation from Zambia arrived in Berlin on Tuesday [21 January] for a visit to the GDR. Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, received the delegation, headed by Defense Minister Army General Malimba Masheke, for a talk.

During the meeting at the GDR Defense Ministry, the two sides agreed in expressing the conviction that the visit by the military delegation would give a new impetus to the deepening of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two states, peoples and armies.

The friendly meeting was attended by Colonel General Fritz Streletz and Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy defense ministers and Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy GDR foreign minister.

The military delegation will visit units and installations of the National People's Army in the next few days.

AXEN CONFERS WITH BRAZILIAN WORKERS PARTY LEADER

LD231013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jan (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and a delegation of the Brazilian Workers' Party (PT), under its chairman, Luis Ignacio Lula da Silva, had an exchange of views in Berlin on 22 January on international developments and the policy of the two parties.

Hermann Axen outlined the GDR's foreign policy activities directed at securing peace, at improving the international political climate, and at normalizing cooperation between the states.

Luis Ignacio Lula spoke about the tasks and aims of the PT, which has emerged from the powerful actions of the working class against the military regime and the exploitation of the working people by domestic and foreign monopolies.

His party works consistently for the consolidation and deepening of the democratic rights that have been won and for the social interests of the Brazilian working people. In this it seeks cooperation with other political forces in the country. The PT would also continue resolutely to reject the practices of international monopoly capitalism, which amount to an undermining of the sovereignty of Brazil and impose heavy burdens on its people.

Both parties agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important concern of our time. They are determined, together with all responsible forces, to support a world-wide coalition of reason and realism to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The release of significant funds through arms limitation and disarmament would contribute to helping to solve severe social problems faced by mankind. In this spirit they welcome the Soviet Union's new trail-blazing disarmament program, which charts a real path to the complete liberation of the earth from nuclear and chemical weapons. They expressed the expectation that the United States might show an equally constructive approach.

Hermann Axen and Luis Ignacio Lula paid tribute to the changes in Latin America as an expression of the powerful striving of the peoples for peace, independence, and democracy. They affirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, Chile, Paraguay and all forces in the world fighting for their national and social liberation.

The interlocutors agreed to place the relations between the two parties in the service of peace, disarmament and social progress. Both parties support the all-round development of friendly, mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Brazil.

RADIO COMMITTEE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PRC COUNTERPART

LD222030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (ADN) -- At a meeting in Beijing, Rolf Weissbach, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers State Committee for Radio [name and title as received], and Zie Wenqing, PRC vice minister of radio and television, have advocated deepening cooperation between the radio and television of the GDR and the PRC.

Zie Wenqing said that the desire to expand cooperation between the electronic media of the two countries is in the interests of peace and better mutual acquaintance. Rolf Weissbach noted the great interest of the GDR public in the development and socialist progress of China. The occasion for the meeting was the official opening of the office of GDR Radio and Television in Beijing, which started its work some time ago. Representatives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and senior employees of the media were also present.

Today Rolf Weissbach was received for a friendly talk by Zhu Liang, director [as received] of the CCP Central Committee International Liaison Department.

LEADERS ATTEND LIEBNECHT-LUXEMBURG RALLY

AU141719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Report by Christina Matte, Rene Heilig, and Bern Grabowski]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- "In the spirit of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg for socialism and peace! Forward to the 11th SED Congress!"

Under this motto over 250,000 Berliners rallied on Sunday [12 January] for their traditional militant demonstration in honor of the two leaders of the German workers movements and KPD founders, who were murdered by the reactionary forces 67 years ago. The more than 4-hour demonstration held 3 months before the 11th Party congress reflected the people's close affinity with the party of the workers class.

At the memorial Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leaderhip, delivered a speech. He said: "In the spirit of our great pioneers, we have brought the socialist revolution to victory, and have made it irrevocable in the form of our worker-peasant power. The legacy of Karl and Rosa is our struggle for work, bread, and peace among nations." Our determined support today of the efforts to ward off a nuclear war, to halt the arms race on earth, and to prevent its expansion to space gives evidence of our loyalty to the program of the revolutionaries, the speaker emphasized.

The parade of the workers militia detachments concluded the powerful demonstration.

Together with Erich Honecker marched the members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman; Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann; Warner Jarowinsky; Guenter Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Werner Krolikowsky; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Alfred Neumann; Guenter Schabowski; Harry Tisch; and Inge Lange; as well as Deputy State Council Chairman Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Heinrich Homan, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany; and Lothar Bolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR.

MINISTER DISCUSSES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY TASKS

DW170945 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1605 GMT on 13 January 1986 carries the sixth installment of its series of listeners' forum in which Herbert Weiz, minister of science and technology, answers radio listeners' questions. Concerning the 1986 targets in robot production and the use of industrial robots, the minister states that it is planned to start operations of another 13,000 industrial robots in 1986. "Nearly 50 percent of all industrial robots work in the metalworking industry, the electrical and electronics branch, and in the machine, installations and vehicle construction sector, mostly in parts production." Future developments will concentrate on assembly robots, he adds.

Turning to the raw materials available to the GDR, the minister lists various minerals and points out that the raw material for silicon -- sand -- is available in unlimited quantities, and he claims that it is possible to extract the same chemical products from brown coal as oil. "Some 10 percent of our whole brown coal production of more than 300 million tons are used in chemical processes," he asserts, pointing out that some of the brown coal derivates require less expenditure than their oil-based equivalents.

Weiz reports that "in 1985, more than 5,000 new products, processes, and technologies were introduced in the production process. This is equivalent to M18 billion worth of new products manufactured with a greater labor productivity rate and of better quality." The general products innovation ratio in GDR industry in that year came to 25 percent, Weiz adds.

He goes on to list important new developments such as "new circuit microprocessors and microcomputers and CAD/CAM [Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacture] solutions for project planning in chemical installations and the development and design of gears and couplings."

Asked about enhancing scientific-technical potential, the minister explains that it is planned to increase personnel for research and development by 5.6 percent, especially for key technologies. Current plans for science and technology "contain roughly 27,000 scientific-technical tasks of which about 12,000 deal with basic and applied research to create preconditions for top performance by industry and other sectors." More than 2,300 targets have been set for the accelerated application of modern computer technology, especially CAD, technological production preparation, and production control. Other significant targets for 1986 include a considerable increase in labor productivity and material and energy austerity, the latter target involving a quantity equivalent to 13 million tons of crude brown coal, the minister states.

Having explained the meaning of key technologies and CAD/CAM the minister goes on to inform his audience that the 500 computer-aided work stations to be set up in 1986 will consist of "an electronic computer and a monitor:" the equipment may be supplemented with drawing equipment, digitalization devices, printers, and memories. In many cases the stations will be linked "with data banks."

A Wismar listener asks about biotechnology, and Weiz responds by noting that the state plan for science and technology contains about 170 research projects in biotechnology. Products of the branch include medicines, and "this year scientific-technical preparatory work will be concluded to begin trial operations of the first production stage of a new plant for such medicines."

In conclusion Weiz answers listeners' questions concerning the use of recycled materials in industry, the work of youth research collectives, combine-based research that needs enhancement, and the long-term complex program of CEMA. About CEMA, he says "joint efforts under this program concentrate on important complexes, such as the full-scale application of electronics in the national economies, complex automation, nuclear technology, new materials, new technologies, and general technology." "The GDR," he stresses, "will do everything to comply reliably with the commitments it has undertaken."

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ROBOTS -- Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Around 3,200 robots have been developed, produced and deployed in the sphere of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs in the GDR. At a scientific-technological meeting of the GDR engineering organization, Chamber of Technology (KDT), which began today in Berlin, technicians, engineers, and farmers are giving information on the current position and future development of this modern technology and discussing its use in arable and livestock farming, in the processing of agricultural products and in the construction of means of rationalization. "Robots in agriculture correspond to very specific requirements, for they have to deal with living organisms and sensitive goods, such as fresh eggs, cheeses, apples, or potatoes," Heinz Simon, deputy minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, said in his speech. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 21 Jan 85 LD]

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS TRADE WITH PRC, FAR EAST

LD232211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Summary] The National Assembly's Commercial Committee today discussed business possibilities in the Far East. After listening to the report by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, and the speeches of several experts and deputies, the committee took the stand that Hungary must develop more substantive and stable commercial links with East and Southeast Asian countries, including production cooperation, if possible.

China was mentioned most often, naturally. It was said that in the coming years this hug country could become one of our most significant partners and Hungarian enterprises could make a permanent appearance on its market. The Chinese are following attentively the experiences of the Hungarian economic management system and this has helped the development of relations. On the other hand, it is a problem that for the time being we are not able to buy as much as we sell. The possibilities of purchasing must be explored, because trade can only develop in a balanced way, even if the strengthening of the Swiss franc, in which trade is accounted, makes Chinese goods more expensive. The situation in Japan is different. There it is extremely easy to buy but difficult to sell, but sell we must. Our position, including technological cooperation, must be strengthened with vigorous, high-quality work. The key to success in a good number of developing countries will be achieved if Hungarian products reach them with the mediation of Japanese firms. It is worth paying attention to this cooperation on third markets.

There are also numerous possibilities in Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and other Southeast Asian countries. Here Hungary could play a selective intermediary role, although in this area our economy is behind and conditions are difficult both economically and politically, at least sometimes. Nevertheless, all the speakers agreed that efforts will have to be made in this regard, as this is a developing and strengthening branch in the world economy, and in the interest of our own future we must have a place in it.

Enterprise representations in the above-mentioned countries are now slowly increasing; a representation of the Chamber of Commerce will open in Shanghai this year and this will help the establishment of relations with China's provinces. It was pointed out by one expert that the language barrier poses a big problem; another speaker said that enterprises' interest in Asian businesses must be improved. Peter Veress replied that economic necessity will have to induce the enterprises to take more aggressive market initiatives. Finally, in response to a deputy's question, Peter Veress said that preliminary discussions are under way concerning possibilities of setting up a Japanese car assembly plant in Hungary.

SATISFACTORY 1986 ENERGY SUPPLY EXPECTED

AU172038 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Tibor Flanek: "The Country's Energy Balance Kept Its Equilibrium -- Extreme Cold Weather, Meager Resources -- Three Successful Quarters -- Most Expensive Is What We Do Not Have -- This Year's Prospects"]

[Excerpts] According to experts, the accumulated resources -- assuming continuous production and imports -- provide a reliable basis for a start in 1986. Preparations have reached a point that assures that we have enough reserves even if it will be colder than last year.

This is due to the fact that energy experts have drawn conclusions from last winter's situation. Namely, that a winter cannot be tackled without reliable reserves and that it is the country's most expensive energy source that is not available. An another important lesson is that a purposeful energy management cannot be a one-time campaign, but rather, it should be regarded as a constant task of the government, the enterprises, and the population.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan assumes an annual 1 percent growth in energy consumption. However, the 2.3 percent extra energy used last year means that we have already used up our growth rates, so that in 1986 it will not be possible to use more than last year. If this target is successful, then we can expect a steady supply and some improvemants in the reliability of the energy supply.

In order to to this, the coal mining sector has taken on the obligation of again providing an output of 24 million metric tons. In natural gas production, it is not possible to repeat the record of last year, and thus, the plan stipulates a 7.1 billion cubic meter output, while we can only expect 2 million metric tons of crude oil. An excellent output is again expected from the Paks Nuclear Power Plant, the third block of which will be put in operation at the end of the year.

To provide a good energy supply, it is indispensable to continue with the fulfillment of energy-saving and rationalizing program. In 1986, energy resources to be saved can be specified at an amount equal to 600,000 metric tons of oil.

RECRUITMENT OF CAREER MILITARY ENCOURAGED

AU211204 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 18 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "More Attention Should Be Paid to Defense Education"]

[Text] In the headquarters of the National Federation of Hungarian Journalists, a press conference was given on Friday [17 January] by Major General Dezso Papp, chief of a main department in the Ministry of Defense, on current issues concerning the recruitment of young people for military service.

The Major General said that the staff of officers and deputy commanders is a committed supporter of socialist construction, performs all duties related to the profession well, and actively participates in implementing the aims of the people's economy. At the same time, in order to satisfy the replacement's demands both in quality and quantity, it is necessary to improve the career officers' living conditions and to better coordinate the planning and propaganda work for attracting young people to the military profession.

In order to succeed, it will be necessary in the future to involve in this task all social and political bodies concerned. According to the Defense Ministry's plans, more propaganda and information work should be carried out by the country's recruiting center. It would be useful to set up information centers dealing with the management and organization of young people's military recruitment. At the same time, to make the profession of career officer and deputy commander more attractive, stronger ties must be developed among the military agencies concerned and the firms, educational institutions, and youth organizations. Special attention should also be paid to the teachers' defense educational work. In line with these tasks, it is necessary to improve the schooling standard of military academies. In the future, more boarding schools specializing in defense education and more specialized secondary schools for deputy commander training will be built.

NEMETH MEETS WITH UK LABOR PARTY'S HEALEY

LD232152 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Question and answer section recorded in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, received Dennis Healey, foreign affairs spokesman of the British Labor Party in his office this morning. During the discussion, conducted in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides unanimously agreed that the development of Hungarian-British ties and regular contacts between representatives of the two parties served well to strengthen trust and cooperation between states with different social systems as well as the cause of detente.

In the afternoon Dennis Healey gave a short interview to this program:

[Question] Mr Healey, what was the most important goal of your visit to Budapest?

[Healey] Well, first of all I believe that the allies of the two superpowers -- such as Great Britain and Hungary for instance -- have a great responsibility these days to use their influence in the interest of peace. In my discussion with Hungarian leaders, opinions were very similar on this issue.

[Question] Mr Healey, last week in Sheffield you spoke at at international conference and welcomed the latest USSR disarmament proposals. At the same time you criticized the U.S. space weapons program. Is this your personal opinion or the official stance of the British Labor Party?

[Healey] It is the official opinion of the Labor Party. We believe that the "star wars" program, in contrast to President Reagan's intentions, would not make nuclear weapons redundant. On the contrary, it would accelerate it and push nuclear armament into a dangerous direction. The new USSR disarmament program, especially its first phase which envisages a radical reduction in the nuclear weapons stocks of the superpowers, the removal of all medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe, and the mutual freeze on the testing of nuclear weapons. This program reflects a policy which enjoys the support of the British Labor Party.

HAVASI HOLDS TALKS WITH PCI LEADERS IN ROME

LD211128 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, January 20 (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who is heading a party delegation to Italy, held talks with Giancarlo Pajetta, secretary in charge of foreign affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI), in the PCI headquarters, on Monday. [20 January] In comradely atmosphere the parties exchanged views on some important issues of the international situation, and paid particular attention to disarmament and the strengthening of peace and the detente process. They surveyed the state of the international communist and workers' movement, relations between HSWP and PCI, and the two parties' tasks.

After the talks Ferenc Havasi met Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Communist Party of Italy.

TU OFFICIALS VIEW ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL GOALS

LD211048 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service at 2030 GMT on 20 January broadcasts the "10 Questions" program, presented by an unidentified moderator. Guests on the 30-minute program are Dr Magda Kovacs, not further identified, and Mrs Kosa, secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT).

The moderator starts off by quoting the summary by Tibor Baranyai, SZOT secretary general, published in TARSADALMI SZEMLE (social review), of the lessons of the congresses of the various branch trade unions which have been held in preparation for the forthcoming 25th congress of Hungarian trade unions. Problems caused by the lack of organization of work have been voiced together with the uncertainties of material supply; the backlog in technical and technological development; the lack, in many places, of real incentives for production, and the immeasurable amount of overtime and the lack of days off in mining and on the railways. Decrees issued from above by the economic and financial regulators are still too numerous, and their changes and modifications are still too frequent; therefore, many doubt their reliability as well.

Mrs Kosa says in reply that the congresses often discussed the system of regulators which must create conditions for development in all branches. The wage system must better reflect real output and "Workers must raise increasingly and decisively, one might say increasingly and impatiently, the fact that it should not be possible to gain income in Hungary without work. Many words have been uttered about dishonestly gained incomes. 'The congresses wanted a social policy that would reduce the social handicaps of groups like families with many children, the physically handicapped, pensioners, young people starting a career and a family. The basis of an honest livelihood must be the income gained by main hours working; the union congresses also want the expansion of trade union sponsored vacations,' and "in many places the creation of a better thought out, more just trade union membership fee system." The trade union membership also wants a more democratic and open trade union work. The critical, honest and constructive voice of these congresses, in addition to the greater responsibility, makes SZOT feel that the union membership expectantly hopes for the solution of their problems by SZOT itself.

The reporter's next question deals with standard of living priorities in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Mrs Kosa claims that talks on these issues with the government and enterprises are characterized by an alliance, rather than conflicts. Mrs Kosa lists her priorities, putting first the maintenance of full employment and the creation of conditions for efficient employment, by doing away with unemployment inside the factory while there is a real shortage of labor in important production spheres. A wage system must be created which recognizes the quantity, quality and social utility of work; the same logic dictates that it is the key industries assisting the tightening up of the economy which should be best able to pay the workforce, although this is not the case today. The next priority is to reach the planned 5 percent growth in real income. The growth rate of consumer prices must be stopped, conditions for obtaining a home must be improved, the regional and settlement development policy must reduce unjustified differences in daily life, and the supply of population, health and education services must be improved.

The reporter then recalls that union congresses' speakers frequently raised the issue of relations between main and auxiliary working hours, the constant contradictions between enterprise economic work collectives (VGMK's) and overtime work. Mrs Kosa replies: In my opinion main working time must not be protected by abolishing, with a stroke of the pen, the enterprise economic work collectives, which would be very fast and simple.

"We must recognize that the problem of main working hours does not stem from the existence of the work collectives, for VGMK's came to life because of a problem with the main working time. We sense very many problems and we agree with those congress speakers who spoke about overwrought mothers, the decreasing time for culture, and they are also right to speak about inequalities in incomes. Yet the unions' stance is that the production value created in VGMK's is necessary as long as this production value cannot be created in the main working time." For this organization of work must be improved, work discipline strengthened, a more effective system of incentives and the above mentioned more efficient manpower management must be introduced.

The reporter then turns to the issue of price rises, saying that "It is no secret that people expect a more decisive stand by the unions in respect to price rises, because there is hardly any publicity by the trade union in this sphere. Is the union able, and if so, how does the union wish to make its stand regarding price measures effective?"

Mrs Kosa says that the 1986 price rises can be expected to be 5 percent, in contrast to the 7 percent of the previous period, and unions consider it very important that the price of basic foodstuffs will not rise this year. Unions have done a lot already, though they are still seeking ways to control the price changes in free-price category goods which justifiably irritate the workers; more than 10,000 union activists help the state control prices, which may prevent illegal price rises.

"So you control illegal price rises," says the reporter. "But it seems from this that you cannot or at least you do not talk about the way you negotiate regarding the yearly recurring price rises."

Mrs Kosa replies: "We do talk about it. I think that the publicity of this year's SZOT-Government meeting was greater than any previous similar negotiation, but it is natural that not every detail of the mutual exchange of views is presented to the public view of the union membership. However, the end result is publicized."

The discussion then turns to the subject of trade union social policy strategy, which assists the creation of the material bases of sustenance, upward social mobility, and the reduction of income differentiation stemming from family size. Trade union social policy aims to prevent the appearance of social tensions, to make social justice prevail. Concretely, in the 1986-90 plan period unions desire the maintenance of the real value of pensions in as wide a circle as possible and the reduction of child tending problems.

Mrs Kosa stresses that enterprises too have an interest in improving the social welfare of its workers -- a fact also recognized by firms -- but although the welfare funds have grown, so have costs. The 900 forints allowance per head must pay for canteen subsidy, factory vacations, assisting the needy, the maintenance of culture houses, social activities and so forth.

The reporter then turns to the question of the public education of skilled workers, recalling that Mrs Kosa not long ago was a leading office holder of the teachers' trade union. According to a Central People's Control Committee report, he says, between 1981-83 the money spent on the development of practical training was reduced by 29 percent. Mrs Kosa says that enterprises must be involved, with their financial resources, in training to a larger degree. She recalls that students of technical schools complain that they are trained on outmoded machines, leaving them unprepared for the technologies of modern factories. Speaking about the poor results in adult education Mrs Kosa says that students will have to face even more tasks with the need for retraining workers.

Speaking about SZOT-organized holidays, Mrs Kosa says that unless the body's financial resources expands the number of SZOT vacation slots will not grow.

The reporter then asks whether the function of the unions will change within the enterprises with the introduction of the enterprise councils, of which little is known. "Does not the creation of the enterprise council mean the admission of failure of the trade union work?"

Mrs Kosa denies this, saying that the enterprise councils are the democratic forums of enterprise management while the unions protect the interests of the employees. These are different functions, she says, the tasks of the unions are not contracting.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1985

AU161423 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jan 86 p 10

[Central Statistical Office report on economic performance for first 11 months of 1985]

[Text] January-November 1985 (data as percentage of figures for the same period last year)

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises (including small companies and small cooperatives)

Volume of Gross Production Value:

Industry total	101.0
Metallurgy industry	98.3
Machine industry	104.4
Chemical industry	101.5
Building materials industry	95.6
Light industry	99.6
Food industry	98.8
Industry excluding food industry	101.5
Number of employees	99.4
Gross product per employee	101.6
Average monthly wages per employee	109.3

Constructive sector of the building industry (including small companies and small cooperatives)

Production of the building industry	90.8
Number of employees	94.5
Average monthly wages per employee	107.3

Foreign trade (at current prices)

Imports	105.4
Exports	102.3
Retail trade turnover (at current prices)	108.0
Food, beverages and tobacco	107.1
Articles of clothing	108.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	108.8

Procurement	94.8
Plant products	98.0
Live animals	92.0
Animal products	94.0
Performance of transport enterprises	
goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage/kilometers)	97.8
long distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.8
Population's revenues from central sources	108.6

(Footnote) (Because part of the accumulations and incomes was used for business expenditures, the level of nominal incomes is about 1 percent lower than that of the overall income of the population)

Consumer price index	107.0
including 1985 price changes	105.2

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office, production of the industrial state and cooperative enterprises in the period January-November 1985 (including the small companies and small cooperatives) increased by 1.0 percent excluding the food industry, by 1.5 percent. Machine industry production increased to the greatest extent. The electric energy, chemical, and mining industries also increased their performance at a rate exceeding the average. Light industry production approached that of a year ago and the production of metallurgy, the building-material, and food industry was smaller than that of last year. The export sales of the industrial organizations increased by 1.2 percent, and without food products, by 3.7 percent. There was an increase first of all in the exports accounted in rubles. Industry sold 1 percent more domestically, including an increase of 3.9 percent in sales for the wholesale and the retail trade. The number of employees in industrial organizations dropped by 0.6 percent; per capita production increased by 1.6 percent; and without the food industry, by 2.4 percent.

The construction sector of the building industry carried out 9.2 percent less construction and installation work than in January-November 1984. The decrease was considerable in the above-ground and underground construction sectors. The number of employees decreased by 5.5 percent and productivity decreased by 3.5 percent compared to the level of last year.

Sales of agricultural products decreased by 5.2 percent decisively as a result of an 8-percent decrease in the sales of livestock and a 6-percent decrease in the sales of animal products. As a result of a smaller number of live animals, the procurement of pigs for slaughter decreased by 14.4 percent compared to January-November 1984. The sales of poultry also decreased slightly. About the same amount of slaughter sheep and more slaughter cattle were sold in 11 months compared to the same period last year. Sales of plant products also decreased slightly compared to last year mainly due to a smaller grain and grape harvest. Procurement of vegetables increased.

Retail trade turnover in current prices increased by 8 percent, in comparable prices by 1.7 percent. The volume of food and beverages retail sales increased by 3.2 percent and that of mixed industrial products increased by 2.4 percent. Sales of articles of clothing decreased by 2.2 percent compared to last year. The catering industry's turnover decreased by 1.2 percent.

Socialist bodies spent 140.4 billion forints on investments, 0.9 percent less than in January-November 1984. The greatest decrease took place in the large-scale and council investments. Lump-sum investments increased firmly and the enterprise investments increased slightly.

WESTERN CREDITORS GRANT DEBT PAYMENT EXTENSION

AU231916 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, Jan 23 (AFP) -- Poland's Western creditors have accorded it an extension until March 30 to repay 550 million dollars' worth of public debt that had been due December 17 as part of a rescheduling accord, informed sources said.

The extension, observers here said, appeared aimed at avoiding a declaration by the country's 17 creditors that Poland was in default.

The decision was also seen as an effort to facilitate discussions under way here between Polish officials and Western benefactors known as the Club of Paris.

Sources also said Poland had asked representatives of foreign creditor banks to a meeting on January 28 in Vienna, although the purpose of the gathering was not discussed.

Financial circles here believe a possible renegotiation of previous rescheduling accords covering the Polish private debt could not be ruled out, given the country's precarious financial situation.

The Polish Government has also spoken of a possible new deterioration in its balance of payments performance this year, while Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz has warned that Poland will not be able to meet its obligations to foreign lenders unless it receives new credits.

URBAN ON U.S. INTERFERENCE, MEAT PRICES RUMORS

LD232052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Marek Kassa report]

[Text] Opening his news conference held for the Polish journalists today Jerzy Urban said:

[Begin Urban recording] Western press agencies have announced the U.S. Government has expressed anger because of an intention to prosecute Lech Walesa for defamation of members of electoral commissions. The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, says the affair is of political significance and testifies to the fact that the Polish Government has repressive intentions. According to Kalb, the U.S. Government thinks the trial will outrage the world. I repeat: no political trial is being prepared over the activities of Mr Walesa. A court case is being prepared, at the initiative of some representatives of the electoral commissions who felt defamed by Walesa because he accused them of dishonest activities and forgery. Members of electoral commissions are thus defending their good names. And, lo and behold, a superpower government is interfering with such a court case. This creates an impression that a cannon is being used to kill a sparrow. Let us imagine some members of an American electoral commission feeling slandered by a statement about their work made by some U.S. citizen and then taking him to court to defend their good name. It would be unthinkable, for instance, for Poland to be outraged because of this and to protest because its sympathies are with the views of this particular American citizen. Such a situation would be absurd and the Polish Government, by doing such a thing, would exceed its competence and act contrary to the principles of international law. Also, by doing this the Polish Government would ridicule itself. [end recording]

[Kassa] And here is another point discussed at the conference.

[Begin Urban recording] Polish press, radio, and television are critical toward the government. Frequently, and rather consistently, they follow issues and criticize mistakes, weaknesses, and oversights. We regard a considerable amount of criticism as unjustified or even incompetent. Sometimes nonpartnerlike hostility appears which creates the impression that its author is showing off to readers. Often incompetence is accompanied by a tone of hostility. Press criticism is analyzed by the government and treated with great attention. We have organized information services which report to the government leadership with detailed information on problems dealt with by the press and radio and television. A similar situation exists in the ministries as we treat press criticism as, on the one hand, a signal of the existence of irregularities, and on the other hand, as an expression of the feelings of society and of its expectations. The Government Press Office or the press spokesmen of ministries and organs of local administration are watching over the responses to the problems mentioned, or the press service of the administration issues such replies itself.

Within this relatively new mechanism, there are still many weaknesses. However, it does function and is constantly improving its activity. Taking advantage of today's opportunity, I will take a stance on certain matters raised recently in the mass media. [end recording]

[Kassa] At this point, the spokesman presented several articles from the Polish press which, in his opinion, did not give a full picture of the matters raised in them, and also contained inaccuracies. Next, the spokesman answered questions, among others, concerning the prospects for our meat market.

[Begin Urban recording] Unfortunately, there is no possibility of moving away from meat rationing this year. This is because of low production growth to date, the level of production and also, even independently from the production level achieved, the preparation of such an operation demands time and precision, because a premature decision could have some bad effects, and would, of course, not be in the interests of society. It is difficult at this time to establish how permanent a tendency the relatively high January purchase-level is going to be. The open market sale of meat also may influence the level of purchase -- of course, a negative influence -- and may lower the level of purchase. This is why such sales were introduced for a period of 6 months, and during this time phenomena appearing on the market will be observed. It is anticipated that after this period has elapsed, this form of sale will be applied to all voivodships if it transpires that it did not have a significant influence on lowering of the level of supplies for purchase. Rumors are appearing which are creating a certain reluctance toward the free-market sale of meat in three voivodships. These are rumors that open market meat prices will define the future price of meat after the abolition of rationing. First of all, I would like to say that these prices will have no influence on meat prices and meat products this year, in which a moving away from the relinquishing of rationing is out of the question. Presumably this year, the prices of meat and cured meats will increase to a smaller degree than last year, but this indispensable increase in prices has nothing to do with, and will have no connection, no correlation with, open market prices. I do not want to speak about price matters today, since a meeting of the government Presidium and the Presidium of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] is anticipated for tomorrow devoted to matters connected with this year's economy, and among other things, to prices and wages. [end recording]

[Kassa] The next question concerned the possibility of price increases in mass transport.

[Begin Urban recording] Public transport runs at a deficit anyway. The increase in fuel prices aggravates this deficit which continues to worsen, but this is not a fundamental factor. There are many other factors. I do not exclude the possibility of a fares increase during the year but, as I have already siad, I do not wish to discuss prices today because the government wishes to present its proposals to the leadership of the OPZZ before presenting them to the public and making its intentions as regards prices policy this year more concrete. The government's attitude as regards prices will, of course, be influenced by the stance of the trade unions. [end recording]

[Kassa] The spokesman also reported on the advancement of talks on the creation of the agricultural fund and presented the results of the first day of consultations on construction [as heard] and spoke about activities aiming at protecting Poland from AIDS. In conclusion Jerzy Urban presented the number of the so-called noncriminal prisoners.

[Begin Urban recording] The figure as of today is as follows: under temporary arrest 133, sentenced 50, nonamnestied 10, the total 193. [end recording]

MORE ON VISIT OF GDR'S HORST SINDERMANN

Received by Jaruzelski

LD231318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1202 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jan (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received on Thursday [23 January] in Warsaw by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, for a friendly talk. Horst Sindermann conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that during his meeting last December with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committe and and chairman of the GDR State Council, the mutual and firm desire to deepen cooperation between the PPR and the GDR in all spheres of social life was underlined. This would make a significant contribution to stabilizing peace and security in Europe.

At the start of the second day of his visit to Poland, Horst Sindermann had a talk with Tadeusz Porebski, chairman of the PZPR group in the Sejm, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The politicians discussed the tasks of their parties' parliamentary groups in the work of the parliaments and the further deepening of cooperation.

Horst Sindermann and Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that the new initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with the active support of the citizens of both fraternal countries. The proposals are a program for preserving mankind from self-destruction, for a radical improvement in international relations and thus for the peaceful development of the world. In this connection the guest outlined the active and pertinent policy of dialogue of the GDR party and state leadership.

The two politicians informed each other about the initiatives of the working people in preparing the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

Meets Messner, Departs Warsaw

LD232139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1732 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 23 Jan (ADN) -- President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was received in Warsaw Thursday [23 January] by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Polish State Council chairman.

Horst Sindermann outlined to his host the initiatives by GDR citizens to prepare for the 11th SED Congress. Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the activities of the party and efforts of the Polish working people to accelerate economic growth in preparation for the 10th PZPR Congress.

Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski took part in the talk. Also present was GDR Ambassador to Poland Horst Neubauer.

A talk with Zbigniew Messner, Polish Council of Ministers chairman and member of the PZPR Politburo, centered on the economic cooperation between the two states. Horst Sindermann and Zbigniew Messner stressed the great significance of realizing the "long-term program for the development of cooperation between the GDR and Poland in science, technology, and production for the period to the year 2000."

This afternoon GDR parliamentarians left Warsaw for home. Horst Sindermann and the members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo Kazimierz Barcikowski, State Council deputy chairman, and Jozef Czyrek, Central Committee secretary, and other personalities attended.

The same day Horst Sindermann presented the order of the International Friendship Star in gold to Prof. Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in the GDR Embassy in Warsaw. The high honor was awarded to the politician by GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker as a tribute to his outstanding service to consolidate friendship and cooperation between the peoples and to preserve peace. Professor Gertych, who fought against the Hitler dictatorship at the side of the German antifascists, expressed thanks in words full of emotion for the honor accorded him.

This evening the GDR parliamentarians left Warsaw for home. Horst Sindermann and the members of the delegation were given a cordial farewell at the airport by Roman Malinowski and other Polish personalities.

Interview Broadcast

LD232006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Interview with Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, prior to his departure for Berlin, by Warsaw radio correspondent Marzenna Guz; place not given; Sindermann's answers in German with superimposed Polish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Guz] This morning you had talks with General Wojciech Jaruzelski. This was probably not your first meeting with this Polish politician?

[Sindermann] No, I have known party First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski for many years, since the time when he was minister of national defense. He always gave me the impression of being a nice and at the same time a matter-of-fact man. In our country Wojciech Jaruzelski is very popular. I think that he has done a great deal for Poland.

Very painstaking work was needed to bring the country out of the crisis it was in. Jaruzelski had the appropriate energy and enthusiasm to do this, but the basis for his actions was perhaps his love for the homeland. He has always proved that he is a Polish patriot who wants to lead the country on the socialist path of progress.

During the talks in Warsaw we were not short of memories and personal details; for we are not mere machines. We also referred to Erich Honecker's visit to Warsaw in December last year. Wojciech Jaruselzki was interested in the work of our People's Chamber and expressed support for the development of contacts between parliamentarians in Poland and the GDR. We talked for a very long time. It was a very nice and constructive exchange of opinions.

[Guz] Some years ago permanent contacts between the young parliamentarians were initiated. How do you assess these meetings?

[Sindermann] We have a Free German Youth (FDJ) group in the People's Chamber that shares a good understanding with young deputies in the Polish Sejm. However, so far there have only been meetings in border areas, in Zgorzelec and Szczecin -- meetings combined with rallies. We now think in Warsaw that, although one should retain this form of contact, one should also enrich it with meetings of more substance and working nature. There are many subjects in the present world which are worth discussing with young people.

[Guz] Could you name an area which you would like to discuss, as a politician, with young people?

[Sindermann] What we are interested in is the so-called new romanticism of the younger generation. Today this is not the romanticism of great construction projects but the romanticism of modern technology. We must create an atmosphere which encourages these interests in young people and inspires them. Only when we deal with this issue on a large scale can we put this new sphere of interest into practice. In fact, in Poland such trends have always been evident. Let us take Stanislaw Lem's [Polish science fiction writer] work as an example. Young people want topics connected with technology and the future shape of our globe. They are interested in the perspective of the next few dozen years and they are aware that the future of the world can only be shaped by the development of science.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VARKONYI VISIT TO WARSAW

LD241208 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 23 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to Poland, on January 22-23, 1986, on the invitation of Marian Orzechowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic.

Peter Varkonyi met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The foreign ministers informed one another on the socialist construction work of their countries, the implementation of the resolution of the 13th HSWP Congress, and preparations for the 10th PUWP Congress, surveyed Hungarian-Polish relations and tasks in their development, and discussed the key issues of the international situation.

They stated with satisfaction that Hungarian-Polish relations were developing successfully, under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, that the complex programme of the development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic for the period 1984-1990 was realized consistently, and that the traditional friendship between the two peoples' was strengthening. This serves the interests of both countries and the socialist community, and contributes to the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and to closer cooperation within the CMEA.

They emphasized the importance of the fact that Hungary and Poland are working together with the Warsaw Treaty member states for the implementation of the co-ordinated peace policy of the socialist community, and the elimination of the dangerous situation that had emerged as a consequence of the imperialist policy of confrontation.

They expressed the hope that the achievements of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva would lead to a genuine advance in the arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, and the realization of what will be agreed upon would exercise a lasting, positive effect on East-West relations and contribute to the improvement of the atmosphere of international relations. They highly appreciated that Hungary and Poland assured of their active support the Soviet efforts aimed at the realization of the policy co-ordinated in the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and the Prague meeting of the leaders of the socialist countries in November.

The foreign ministers fully support the proposals made by the CPSU general secretary in his January 15, 1986 statement and regard them as of outstanding importance. These Soviet proposals take the interests of all parties concerned and those of humankind into consideration, and provide a realistic programme for the elimination of arms build-up on the earth and the prevention of its extension to outer space, for the gradual, complete and general destruction of nuclear and chemical weapons, and for the averting of the danger of war.

The parties hold it as desirable that these proposals be thoroughly considered by all parties concerned, first of all the United States of America, and that a constructive reply be given to them, in accordance with the principles and purposes laid down in the joint statement approved in the Geneva summit.

It would bring about a favourable turn in the international situation, and make it possible to return to detente, reciprocally advantageous and comprehensive cooperation, and the strengthening of international security.

Hungary and Poland atrribute great importance to the realization of the process that started with the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and continue their constructive work so that the Helsinki Final Act be fully enforced and Europe become a continent of lasting peace and cooperation. The parties regard it as important that the Stockholm Conference and the Vienna talks should bring favourable results as soon as possible.

The parties hold the territorial and political realities that emerged after World War Two and the subsequent European development as an indispensable condition of peace and security in Europe and condemn the attempts of certain revanchist forces in the FRG to query these realities.

The foreign ministers took a stand for the earliest possible peaceful and lasing settlement of conflicts in the different parts of the world. They expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and neo-colonialsm, for national and social liberation. They emphasized the need for a complex, lasting and just settlement of the situation in the Middle East, South Africa, Central America and the Caribbean.

Concerning the problems of world economy the parties stated that the limitations and the exercise of economic pressure for different political purposes are in contradiction with the norms of international coexistence.

The two parties took a stand that the United Nations should play a greater part in the work aimed at strengthening international security and preserving peace.

Peter Varkonyi's visit to Poland took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. The talks were marked by full identity of views on the issues discussed.

The two foreign ministers signed a cultural and scientific cooperation work plan between the governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic for the period 1986-1990.

Peter Varkonyi invited Marian Orzechowski for an official visit to Hungary. Marian Orzechowski accepted the invitation with thanks.

INTELLECTUALS' CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT

AU221202 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jan 86 p 1

["Statement Issued by the Intellectuals' Congress"]

[Text] PAP -- We intellectuals have gathered here in Warsaw, this heroic city of peace, to defend the future of peace. We have gathered here because of concern for our homes, towns, affairs, science, and culture. We are being threatened by ultimate annihilation. Regardless of different views, we express in many languages our joint conviction that it is our duty to defend the universal values of culture. At this decisive moment of history we come out in favor of life, peace, and cooperation. We are against war and the arms race, which leads to war.

Weapons will not safeguard our future. We are convinced that the production and stockpiling of mass annihilation weapons are not justified by the requirements of national or international security. Armaments are an incredible way of wasting the world's material and intellectual resources and are responsible for increasing disproportions in living standards. We are for disarmament in every way. We are alarmed by the threat of armaments in space.

If there is to be a lasting peace, force must be renounced in international relations, all conflicts must be settled by peaceful means, and trust, detente, and disarmament must be promoted. The most urgent task of our times is to eliminate the danger of war. That is why we must tame the race to annihilating our civilization and mankind's spiritual and material achievements, which it is possible to enrich only under the conditions of peace.

Armed conflicts in the nuclear era will solve nothing. There will be neither victors nor vanquished in a nuclear war, which will mean defeat for all. Peace is our basic joint value. The right to live in peace is the most fundamental human right and the basic condition for the fulfillment of political, social, economic, and cultural rights.

We are at one in our efforts to achieve lasting and just peace and to have a world without mass annihilation weapons and a world that is better and safer.

The intensification of injustice in economic relations is also a threat to peace. Despite enormous civilizing progress, the hosts of the starving, the homeless, the unemployed, and the sick are increasing.

The survival of mankind depends on urgently solving worldwide crises of ecology, food, energy, and enormous indebtedness. Only global cooperation will solve global and joint problems.

Wars take root in people's hearts and minds. The promotion of peace begins with one's upbringing in the spirit of peace and with society's training for life in peace.

Science and technology help to create a better world under the condition that they serve man's peaceful development and not annihilation. We are for the freedom of scientific research and for the universal availability of scientific achievements.

The issues of the world's ecological security are closely related to problems of life and peace.

We hope that literature, art and mass media, and upbringing will play a greater role in fostering man's peaceful attitudes.

We think that nothing divides us in our efforts to ensure for the present and future generations a life in peace -- a life worthy of mankind.

Our congress has inaugurated the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations. We expect that, in the spirit of Geneva, East-West relations will be decisively improved and that wars will cease to take place everywhere in this very year of peace.

We support the efforts of the United Nations to promote international security and peaceful cooperation among countries. These efforts are based on the ideals of the UN Charter and are consistent with the hopes of nations. Intellectuals should help to create a spirit of harmony in the motley character of mankind. The world public expects us to make another militant contribution to the efforts in favor of humanist ideals and peace.

The participants in this congress appeal for the renunciation of force in international relations, for an end to the arms race, for the abandonment of the plans for armaments in space, for the elimination of nuclear weapons not later than this century, and for the International Peace Year to be turned into the beginning of an era of peace on earth.

VATICAN DENIES PAPAL 'SUPPORT' FOR CONGRESS

LD231742 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) recently published information that did not accord with the truth.

It was disseminated by Polish radio and press that the Holy Father John Pope II allegedly sent words of appreciation to the Congress of Intellectuals that ended in Warsaw Sunday [19 January] Moreover, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, said that, quote: the ideas of the Warsaw congress were supported by Pope John Paul II in his message conveyed by the secretary of state of the Holy See, end of quote.

Because of this we are authorized to convey the full contents of the letter sent in Italian by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, to Bogdan Suchodolski, on 15 January this year:

Esteemed professor: His Holiness John Paul II received through the good offices of Minister Jerzy Kuberski, your kind letter dated 31 December 1985 in which you informed him about the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the World to be held in Warsaw 16-19 January this year with the participation of numerous representatives of the world of science, arts, and culture. At the same time, as chairman of the national organizing committee, you expressed a wish that his holiness would address words of encouragement to those who would take part in the Warsaw Congress. I am pleased to convey to you, on behalf of the pope, words of appreciation for the contents expressed in the above mentioned letter, I also want to assure you that the holy father, who is following all noble efforts for justice and peace in the world with special concern and is encouraging them, wants first and foremost to recall on this occasion what he pointed out to all men and women of good will in his message on the 19th World Peace Day, which was celebrated at the very beginning of the new year 1986. Supporting the idea of the International Peace Year, proclaimed by the United Nations, the pope feels obliged to express again his deep conviction that peace is a value that does not know divisions and that peace is a value that fulfills the hopes and aspirations of all people and nations.

Conveying also wishes for the congress to contribute effectively to the consolidation of new relations based on true and real international solidarity and on fruitful dialogue, his holiness requests you, professor, for kind acceptance of the enclosed copy of the above mentioned message with his own signature. With words of deepest respect, signed by Archbishop Achille Silvestrini.

This was the full text the secretary of the Council for Public Affairs of the Church sent to Bogdan Suchodolski, chairman of the Polish Organizing committee of the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of a Peaceful Future of the world. In this letter, as we have heard, there are neither words of appreciation, nor support for the idea of the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals.

MESSNER CRITICAL OF COMPLAINTS WITHOUT SOLUTIONS

LD222026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner by reporter Stanislaw Soltysik in Katowice on the "Precongress Discussion at the Academy of Economics" on 22 January -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Soltysik] There was an open party meeting initiating the precongress discussion at the Academy of Economics in Katowice today. Taking part was the Premier Zbigniew Messner, who is a member of this party organization. I noted, Comrade Professor, that you were taking notes continuously during the discussion.

[Messner] It is my custom, in general, to note what people are saying, so I can read it through later and think it over.

[Soltysik] You presented, comrade, six barriers that are important obstacles to the country's socioeconomic development.

[Messner] If I did so, it was only to be aware that they are there and to counteract with the appropriate action and plans...

[Soltysik] [interrupting] And which is the most important?

[Messner] Indebtedness, the raw materials and materials barrier, the barrier resulting from the aging of fixed assets, and the employment barrier are all important, but the debt barrier is currently affecting the state of the economy and the solution of the problems that we will have in the coming five years.

[Soltysik] I noticed that not everyone agreed with you, Comrade Premier, on everything, -- that is, with the government's decisions...

[Messner] [interrupting] That is the essence of a discussion meeting. It is not a briefing, b[illegible]n a discussion, as a discussion, not everyone has to be in agreement.

[Soltysik] Will something come of this creative dissatisfaction?

[Messner] I think so. [words indistinct] I noted down all the creative thoughts.

[Soltysik] You also had it in for the academics, Comrade Premier, for making facile diagnoses and not showing the ways out.

[Messner] Maybe that is too general a statement, but I think that one of the weaknesses of the current economic thought is the complaining, without saying what should be done to improve things.

[Soltysik] One more thing, Comrade Premier: You began work 35 years ago as a junior tutor at this college. There was a pleasant ceremony today, recalling...

[Messner interrupting] [words indistinct] anniversary of work and he reminded me that I am an employee of the college on a leave of absence, on sabbatical. I am very pleased about that, because I will have somewhere to come back to.

[Soltysik] Please accept out best wishes too, if you will.

[Messner] Thank you very much.

KOWALSKI COMMENTS ON ENTERPRISES NEAR BANKRUPTCY

LD231158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Jerzy Kowalski Commentary]

[Text] More than 18,000 enterprises constantly use bank credits. A special team set up by the chairman of the National Bank of Poland has already looked at the situation of the first eight enterprises threatened with collapse. Jerzy Kowalski comments:

More than 800 enterprises are in very bad shape. There is a kind of economic epidemic. These economic organisms are incapable of earning their keep. They are (?a burden) on society. There is a legal obligation in this country to restore such enterprises to health; and if this does not succeed, to announce their collapse. The information is that up to now not one unprofitable enterprise has been put into liquidation, according to classical principles. Hence there is a very low awareness among the workforces of all potential bankrupts that they have to save themselves. Concern for the future of the enterprise is only shown by those employees who have been there for a long time. It's enough to make one weep. However, yesterday's meeting by journalists with several directors exercising a commissioner's management over factories which have already reached the bottom was really cheering. Nothing was excluded. Clever, experienced managers are coping in hopeless situations. The banks are also beginning to act more wisely and firmly. (?in this case), one should not have to wait for miracles.

URBAN MEETS FOREIGN PRESS CORPS 7 JANUARY

AU151301 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jan 86 p 4

["Transcript" of press conference given to foreign and Polish journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw 7 January]

[Excerpts] Ilija Marinkovic, POLITIKA: What are the main obstacles to normalizing the Polish economy and what steps does the government intend to take in this connection?

Urban: We think that our trade and fiscal cooperation with and exports to the West have still not been normalized. The Polish economy has many internal problems, but economic troubles are a normal feature, and that is why I would not like to identify these troubles and the efforts to overcome them with what you mean by normalization. The state of the Polish economy was abnormal in 1981-82, but today our economy has been normalized, even though it continues to experience crucial troubles.

What we have to overcome is a shortage of raw materials and energy and excessive material and energy consumption. We have to fight manpower troubles and to modernize our industry and its products. We must achieve better economic effectiveness and increase the volume of the export goods foreign countries want to buy. I could go on listing our economic tasks, in connection with which the government has devised an entire system of measures, especially economic measures, that help us accomplish all these tasks in such a way that they do not interfere with one another. The economic reform is one way to ensure this. The mechanisms of this reform help coordinate various economic tasks.

Robert Gillette, LOS ANGELES TIMES: I understand that the 1986 defense budget will increase by Z70 billion to Z288 billion, which represents an increase of 32 percent. Why has it been necessary to increase this budget to such an extent when Poland's fiscal situation is so difficult?

Urban: Budget increases in all areas are caused by the drop in the value of the zloty. I know how some people calculate budget expenditures: They use very strange exchange rates between dollars and zlotys, and the result is some spooky sums. This is what a London institute used to do. In mid-1984 it calculated Z37 to a dollar and in mid-1985 Z42 to a dollar. We would very much like to be able to buy dollars at this rate. I think that these unreliable calculations made in that London institute are responsible for your percentage points.

R. Gillette: I have this data from a PAP report on Poland's budgetary plans. The information was given in zlotys without any calculations concerning other currencies.

Urban: I have on me no information about the state budget for defense, but I can tell you that it is simply not true that defense expenditures will increase 32 percent as you have told us.

Dominique Gerraud, AFP: Has Stanislaw Kociolek, former Polish ambassador in Moscow, been entrusted with new functions?

Urban: Stanislaw Kociolek has received or will receive proposals for work in line with his qualifications and experience in international affairs.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I would like to ask whether Polish-Israeli relations will improve this year and whether full diplomatic relations will be established.

Urban: No, sir. Establishing diplomatic relations depends on Middle East affairs as a whole. Our attitude to these affairs is known and so are the principles of our policy, which supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and an independent state. Our policy stipulates that a multilateral agreement is needed in the Middle East because such an agreement can guarantee the security of just borders for all Middle East countries. All these principles of our policy are absolutely unchangeable. When we broke off relations with Israel we declared that their reestablishment depended on eliminating the causes that were behind this breaking off. On the other hand, we can now hope that our recent agreement that was signed with Israel for humanitarian reasons above all will soon be implemented. At the moment, technical details are still being hammered out. When this is completed, which should be soon a Polish visa section will be set up on the Polish Security Bank in Tel Aviv and an Israeli visa section will be set up in the Dutch Embassy in Warsaw. I have reported on all these matters previously.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: You said not so long ago that television would probably not screen the movie "This Is America," in response to which readers have sent letters to our editorial board, expressing the surprise that you treat television viewers as if they were children. Any comment?

Urban: I never treat anyone as a child. What I did was simply to express the view that movies such as "This Is America," which might be considered for television screening, could be received with aversion by the Polish public because of the drastic way of life they present. I am not a prudish person or one that would like to appear prudish on account of this office, but the fact is that the television board must take into account public responses and the limits of public tolerance in this regard. In any case I wish to stress that it was never my intention to treat anyone as children. This was not the meaning of what I said. It is for the television board to decision whether a movie should be screened.

Robert Gillette: Does Poland plan any retaliatory measures against U.S. diplomatic and trade missions in Poland in connection with the treatment of Polish diplomats in the United States?

Urban: We have informed the United States that we will take the necessary measures if the U.S side does not abandon the unjustified restrictions on the movement and performance of Poland's representatives in the United States. If this proves to be necessary -- if U.S. discriminatory measures stay -- we expect that there will be a tit for tat.

EMPLOYEE COUNCIL, SELF-MANAGEMENT MEMBERS CONFER

LD202254 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting of representatives of workforce self-management from state enterprises is being held in the Sejm Hall of Columns. More than 300 chairmen of employee councils from enterprises from all over the country and representatives of commissions for self-management in the voivodship people's councils are taking part in the 2-day-long proceedings. Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Sejm, and Premier Zbigniew Messner are participating in the deliberations. Stanislaw Kania, head of the Sejm commission for self-management affairs, is chairing the meeting.

Zbiniew Szalajda, deputy premier, spoke about this year's economic tasks of enterprises. The aim of the plan for 1986, he said, is to consolidate and develop positive trends and at the same time to limit negative phenomena. It is envisaged, in particular, to take steps with the aim to curb depreciation of fixed assets and create an impetus for the development of production base. At the same time, the living standard of the society will be strengthened and raised according to the capabilities.

Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, described the effects so far of the implementation of the economic reform and the mechanisms of the functioning of the economy this year. He emphasized that the basic assessment criterion of the functioning of the reform mechanisms is their effectiveness, particularly in the area of management efficiency. Thus, when some mechanism turns out to be ineffective, efforts will certainly be made to change it.

After these two speeches a discussion began which is still in progress.

POLITBURO MEMBER KUBIAK LECTURES IN STOCKHOLM

LD240309 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Professor Hieronim Kubiak, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Worker's Party, has given a lecture at the Swedish Institute of International Affairs in Stockholm devoted to the Poland of the eighties. The professor also answered many questions concerning present-day social and political problems in Poland. Earlier, Prof Kubiak gave a lecture on Eastern policy at Uppsala University to an audience of Swedish experts.

FRANCE FREES ROMANIAN SHIPS AFTER DEBT PAYMENT

AU240906 Paris AFP in English 0855 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Nantes, France, Jan 24 (AFP) -- Two out of three Romanian merchant ships held in French ports over a 500,000 dollar debt have been allowed to leave after the Romanian Government paid part of the cash, a spokesman for the state Navrom shipping line said today.

The spokesman said that the two vessels -- one held at Nantes for 10 days and another at Dunkirk since last week -- had been allowed to leave, but a third shin was still being held in Rouen, two months after it was seized.

He said the vessels were seized because three Romanian state companies owed more than 500,000 dollars to three foreign companies, two Liberian and one Italian.

RUMORS OF HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE CLOSING CORRECTED

AU211555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/1/1986 -- Some Western mass media, referring to a news item published by the press in Hungary, circulate the quite groundless assertion that a Hungarian-language cultural magazine in Romania, i.e. MUVELODES, "vanished".

In fact, reports the Council of Socialist Culture and Education in order to improve press activity in mass culture, to the end of covering in a unitary manner the events encompassed in the "Song to Romania" (Cintarea Romaniei) national festival, and considering the common preoccupation of the magazines CINTAREA ROMANIEI (in Romanian), MUVELODES (in Hungarian) and VOLK und KULTUR (in German), a single magazine is being edited now, entitled CINTAREA ROMANIEI, appearing monthly in Romanian, and in Romanian with pages in Hungarian and German. The magazine has the same circulation and remains a monthly, and it published surveys on the organization and unfolding of the "Song to Romania" festival, researches into the theory and practice of permanent education, methodic and speciality guidance materials, surveys and feature reports on cultural-artistic and scientific life, thematic bibliographies and notices on new books.

"We are greatly surprised to hear we 'have vanished"', stated Mezei Jozsef, assistant chief editor of the CINTAREA ROMANIEI magazine." The magazine is made by the same editors and our major concerns have remained the same. Just like in the MUVELODES, we publish for the benefit of the Magyar-language amateur groups and companies within the 'Song to Romania' national festival, repertory pieces: plays, one-act plays, for puppet theatres included, choral compositions, choreographic scripts, poems, and articles on themes of ethnography and folklore, portraits of amateur artists, artisans, etc. The current structure of the publication, with three variants, seems to me to fit more our mass cultural movement within the 'Song to Romania' national festival which has has a unitary character and common issues.

"For those who ignore it -- or pretend to ignore it --" the respondent went on, "we, Romanian journalists of Hungarian natinality, mention that as many as 32 magazines and other periodicals are issued in Hungarian, in an annual circulation of 83.7 million copies, covering the whole area of themes -- political, economic, cultural, artistic, scientific.'

Likewise, we should mention here that there is a publishing house in Bucharest, "Kriterion", that specializes in the publication of literary productions by nationalities, and that 223 titles of various books and school books were put out last year in Romania in Hungarian. Likewise, the Hungarian-speaking population in Romania avail of nine drama and puppet theatres and an opera house, to give only a few examples of a spiritual life in full affirmation".

VADUVA MEETS MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU232030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/1/1986 -- Upon the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Ilie Vaduva, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, Abdellatif Filali, arrived in Bucharest on January 23. The same day, the two ministers conducted talks. In keeping with the understandings reached and accords covenanted during the interviews between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and King Hassan II of Morocco, emphasis was placed on the broad possibilities of the two countries' economies, the positive experience of collaboration acquired in recent years as well as on the joint determination to further work for the deepening and expansion of Romanian-Moroccan collaboration in various domains, for the increase, on mutually advantageous bases, of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international issues, with emphasis on the collaboration between Romania and Morocco within international organizations, the Group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement.

SCINTEIA HAILS DPRK MILITARY PROPOSALS

AU181608 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 86

["In Support of Dialogue, of the Attainment of the Korean People's Aspirations for Reunification" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/1/1986 -- Under the above heading, the newspaper "SCINTEIA" of January 18 refers to the determination of the DPR of Korea to refrain, starting February 1, from the organization of wide-scope military maneuvers in all the northern regions of the country, and stop any military operation during the North-South dialogue. The initiative proves the DPR of Korea's consistent efforts toward solving the question related to the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, in accordance with the Korean people's lofty aspirations, the newspaper shows. I mentions the programme of action suggested by President Kim Il-song as regards the formation of a Confederate Democratic Republic of Korea led by a unified government as well as the proposal advanced by the Government of the DPR of Korea for tripartite negotiations between the DPR of Korea, the USA and South Korea, an action timidly begun last year. So, one can say that a difficult but evident process of holding a dialogue is taking place, "SCINTEIA" notes. In the conditions in which contacts multiply, numerous meetings and talks are held even between representatives of states that have been separated by deep contradictions or antagonisms for a long time, when the course toward dialogue tends to acquire a universal character, why would the Korean Peninsula make an exception?, the newspaper wonders. In the light of like developments, the proposal advanced by the DPR of Korea for mutual refrain from any military operations during the North-South dialogue acquires particular importance as it is apt to favour the lessening of tension and the creation of a climate propitious for the unfolding of negotiations. It is a rational proposal, from a constructive position.

The new proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are welcomed by the Romanian public opinion, alongside the international public opinion, as a constructive fact, in consensus with the interests of peace in the Korean peninsula and the world over, "SCINTEIA" further writes highlighting that they stem from the concern to lessen

tension in the region, for the progress of the North-South dialogue towards the attainment of the great desideratum of the Korean people of peaceful and democratic reunification of its fatherland.

Reiterating the stand of Romania that consistently declares for dialogue, for political negotiations as the only way to a lasting settlement of international issues in keeping with the peoples' interests "SCINTEIA" writes: In the spirit of this stand Romania attaches great importance to the adoption of confidence-building measures which should favour negotiations, political dialogue. It is obvious that the implementation of the new proposals of the Democratic People's of Korea would mean an important step forward on the path of creating the necessary conditions for a solution to the situation in the area in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people to live in a reunified, democratic and prosperous country, the leading Romanian newspaper concludes.

PRC CONSULATE OPENS IN CONSTANTA 21 JANUARY

AU212036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1947 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1986 -- On Tuesday, January 21, the consulate-general of the People's Republic of China was officially opened in the Romanian seaport of Constanta.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, of the local party and state bodies. Also present was Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

On that occasion, it was shown that the opening of the consulate-general of the People's Republic of China in Constanta fell within the actions for the implementation of the decisions adopted during the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Beijing, apt to confer further dimensions on the two countries' friendly and cooperative ties, for the mutual benefit of the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

OPREA, NICOLAE MEET IRAQI INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU211721 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/1/1986 -- Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received on January 21 Subhi Yasin Khudayr al-Samarra'i, minister of industry and minerals of Iraq, who paid a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

During the interview ways and means were analysed for the expansion and diversification of bilateral cooperation in various fields of activity, and emphasis was placed on the fine relations of collaboration between Romania and Iraq which witness steady development.

Attending were Ion Licu and Vasile Pungan, ministers, and other officials. Present was Safa' Salih al-Falaky, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest.

The guests were also received by Deputy Prime Minister Ion M. Nicolae, and conducted talks at the Ministry of Electric Power, the Ministries of Chemistry, Petrochemistry, Metallurgy and Heavy-Duty Equipment.

U.S., USSR FOREIGN POLICY ACTIONS COMPARED

AU230852 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18-19 Jan 86 p 13

["The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Might and Diplomacy"]

[Excerpts] The days of the new year 1986, which will be an important year, are slowly going by -- this is how Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, starts his message "to all peoples of the workd," obviously quite satisfied that he has perhaps undertaken the most important and the most comprehensive program since the negotiations on nuclear disarmament started.

However, the days of tension are quickly passing in the Mediterranean between Aden and Tripoli, where big military powers are gathering, where weapons "talk," and where coup d'etats and fights are frequent.

How is the independence and sovereignty of Libya to be preserved? This is the key question at the moment. This is also expressed in the SFRY Presidency's message, which points out the connection between threats to Libya and the crisis in the Middle East.

It is difficult to accept the proposition that we are talking about the fight against terrorism, against which one should, in a civilized world, fight with legal means. There is something more important involved: one's relation toward the independence and sovereignty of every country. In other words, one's attempt to introduce into international life the practice of violence and the right of the strongest. If this is done even once, irrespective of whether this is Nicaragua or Libya [as was the case with Cambodia, Afghanistan, or Grenada) then we would bring into question all we have achieved with great difficulty in the past 40 years; both legality and morality, international and interhuman relations, and even world peace.

Whose Court Is the Ball In?

Strictly speaking Gorbachev's proposals about getting rid of and banning nuclear weapons by the end of this century are not new. The essence of his proposals has been expressed by the Soviets and the Americans on a number of occasions since 1945, when the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima started off this polemic.

Despite this, in its essence and form Gorbachev's move is unprecedented, even more so because it comes from one of the leading nuclear superpowers. It is also unprecedented as far as its political meaning and importance are concerned because it has come at the right political time, when the two superpowers must escape the vicious circle of throwing a ball over each other's fence and when their negotiations are only an excuse for continuing the arms race.

Perhaps the most important thing is that this proposal proceeds from the premise that the USSR and the United States must set an example of disarmament themselves because this is what other nuclear power countries have always demanded; because there is virtually nothing standing in the way of Europe becoming free of nuclear weapons; because the plan has a real starting point (such as the banning of nuclear experiments) and not only an end; because verification is not a taboo; and because the program does not contain any deceit.

In that way many obligations and psychologically charged mistrusts will be removed. The question of whether this is going to be sufficient is another matter. Reagan was in a hurry to welcome the proposal, which was a wise move, but it is still very uncertain how the complicated internal relations of American society can provide a positive answer.

Where To Go Next?

It is, however, difficult to preduct and very dangerous to underestimate the trend in American political life of seeing the United States as a nation with special great-power aspirations; in other words, the trend of emphasizing special international rights. The latest reason for this is alleged protection from terrorism, while the truth is that this is being used as an excuse for stamping out all those who think differently or eradicating everything that is not in accordance with the U.S. view of the world. They have in their sights, of course, all liberation movements and even the soverignty of those countries that have chosen a different social system and a different foreign policy.

In one of many manifestations of this spirit, which is far from the spirit attained in Geneva and the spirit that prevails in the United Nations, and which is in many ways a "Ramboite" spirit, Secretary of State Shultz at the National Defense University recently formulated the basic strategic directions in the struggle against "low-tension warfare." The thesis is old, of course. Terrorism is linked with "communist guerrillas" particularly in Third World countries, who are allegedly waging a special "low tension" war against the United States, or rather a "war of equivocation."

Terrorism, then, is the latest strategy of these guerrillas; the United States will no longer be satisfied with political, legal or moral codes as perceived by the International Court of Justice or the United Nations, but will go further.

"Self-defense is not aggression," said belligerent Kirkpatrick, until recently head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, advocating the use of armed force against Libya. Is the proclamation of such "high-tension war" not much more dangerous to world peace, including the interests of the United States, than somebody's "low-tension war"?

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO REPORT

LD231034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1751 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure is the most serious political problem which has been burdening the Yugoslav community for some time now. This is also the most serious consequence of the activity of the irredentists. Since the emigration is continuing despite all the documents and the measures which are being taken in the province, it is clear that the social task of halting the emigration has not been achieved. This is why the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber are still topical today, and their uncompromising realization is imperative for all social subjects, the more so because hostile activity in Kosovo is unceasing and is an example of an organized enemy determined to destroy the foundations of Socialist Yugoslavia. In implementing the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo and the conclusions of the Federal Chamber on preventing emigration under pressure, it is necessary to bear in mind our responsibility to history, to all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and to the younger generation because this is a problem which threatens the foundations and integrity of SFRY.

These words of Dr Miodrag Trifunovic reflect the standpoint of the participants in today's debate in the Federal Chamber's Administration of Justice Committee on the report of the Federal Executive Council concerning implementation of the Federal Chamber's conclusions on the prevention of emigration from Kosovo under pressure. The Sociopolitical Relations Committee of the Federal Chamber also debated this topic with similar emphasis and conclusions.

The debate was preceded by a report from Borislav Krajina, federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration, on the security situation in Kosovo. He said that attempts at disrupting public order and peace had been largely put down. Some forms of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism continue to a lesser degree. And nationalism is still manifested, especially among pupils and students.

In the second half of last year, 700 slogans were uncovered and in distributed leaflets, pamphlets, and cassettes all the achievements in the development of Kosovo so far were negated. Emphasis is placed on the alleged unequal position of Albanians in our country, demonstrations are justified, and there is talk of the supposed economic exploitation of Kosovo from (?quarters which) emphasize demands for a "Kosovo Republic". All this encourages nationalism and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Hostile activity is widespread in educational institutions and among educational workers, which is particularly significant for the spread of indoctrination, Krajina said.

In addition to calls for realization of the slogan "Kosovo Republic", last year the irredentists proclaimed and acted on creating the broadest possible "movement" which would unite all groups and organizations. At the beginning of November last year the activity of several linked underground groups throughout the country was interrupted. These groups acted within the framework of two organizations, the "Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia" and the "Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo." Their aim was to create a "Communist Party of Kosovo as the vanguard of the all-people's front", in fact a movement of Albanians in Yugoslavia which would work for the secession of Kosovo and its annexation to Albania.

The members of these organizations attempted to win over to their activities members of the Yugoslav People's Army and internal affairs organs, whom they would use "at the given moment".

The activity of these organizations was largely initiated, Krajina stressed, by former political prisoners who had links with the emigre leadership and who had direct contacts with the Albanian intelligence service. Criminal charges were brought against 117 persons, and a further 300 who were associated with them or who knew of their hostile activity were revealed. Two other groups totalling 29 persons were also discovered, and there are indications of the activity of several other groups from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Other forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins continue, as evidenced by 13 cases of attacks on their property, two cases of attempted rape, and two of rape in the last quarter of 1985.

Also significant for the security situation in Kosovo, Krajina said, are the revenge attacks against Albanians on the territories of Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. There are cases of attacks on Albanian shops and pressures on them to return to Kosovo. There are also instances of boycotting their products and shops. As a result, many Albanians have closed their businesses.

Ljubo Milic, deputy federal social attorney of self-management, informed the delegates of the fact that the practice of making employment conditional on the knowledge of two languages is very widespread in self-management acts in Kosovo. The knowledge of two languages is specially rewarded, irrespective of the results of labor. In practice, employment is carried out on the basis of a nationality key, although such a practice is illegal.

Delegates posed a dozen or so specific questions about the Federal Executive Council report, seeking primarily more detailed explanations and details of the kinds of pressure, the results of individual completed court cases, the fate of submitted [illegible] and complaints, penal policy, the cadre situation in the provincial organs, the [illegible]ary in particular, and so on. The representative of the Federal Executive Council did not reply to the questions, either because the information sought has not been gathered, or because the Federal Executive Council did not think it necessary in a report of 50 or so pages to include such details. Borislav Krajina, however, said the commissions for petitions and complaints in the municipalities, and at the provincial level, are working badly, that a deaf ear is turned to the demands of the federal organs, and that the Federal Executive Council will address itself to the provincial executive council and seek specific individual responsibility. He also said that the commissions for emigration in Pristina, Titova Mitrovica, and Prizren are not functioning, but that the reason for this has not been investigated.

MACEDONIA PROPOSES CHANGES IN TERMS OF OFFICE

LD231446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Skopje, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Constitutional Issues of the Macedonian Assembly has finalized the text of amendments to the republic's Constitution. Delegates to the Assembly's three chambers are expected to adopt the changes to the constitution at the beginning of next month.

After a prolonged debate about the amendments regulating the issue of terms of office, the commission has formulated the final proposal according to which presidents of the municipal assemblies and of the Macedonian Assembly will be elected for a 2-year term with a possibility of being re-elected for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia will be elected for a 1-year term with a possibility of one more consecutive term. Under the previous proposal, presidents of the Assembly and of the presidency were not allowed to be reelected for two successive terms.

NEW REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED ON EXPORT-IMPORT FIRMS

LD231303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's export-import firms will be allowed in the future to make business if they realize 30 percent of their overall foreign trade turnover through exports. In doing so, the value of their exports must be at least ten million dollars. The above measure was announced here today by Joze Snoj, assistant federal secretary for finance, and it should stimulate forming larger foreign-trade organizations in Yugoslavia. Snoj also announced that foreign trade enterprises in Yugoslavia should specialize in a lower number of products or activities.

The above and some other measures on the basis of the law on the turnover of goods and services abroad passed last December should be adopted by the Federal Executive Council (government) by this month's end.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 14-15 JAN SESSION

Vrhovec Address

LD151056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 14 Jan 86

["Josip Vrhovec's Introductory Address at LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- This is not the first time that our Central Committee is taking a look at the political system. But this is a new opportunity, in drawing up the final document, the Critical Analysis, for these questions to be examined in their entirety. It is a chance for us to determine a strategy for future action to improve the functioning of the system and its further construction and democratization.

The Critical Analysis provides an overall evaluation of negative tendencies which have encompassed a number of areas in our social life. However, the analysis has not yielded to the temptation to transform the sharpness of its criticism of everything that is negative into a criticism of everything that exists. It has given itself the task of removing accumulated weaknesses and opening up ways for them to be overcome and for the further development of this political system, and not of replacing it by another system. It also does not underestimate the positive and valuable results which we have achieved in our sociopolitical development so far, but starts from them and from the need to develop them at a higher level.

The general conclusion of the analysis is that the establishment of the political system has developed under the conditions of the old system of expanded reproduction, and under the pressure of a large number of other contradictions and accumulated problems of our society, as well as in the presence of certain difficulties caused by the severity of world economic trends. As a result, there has been an exacerbation of the contradictions between the interests of the working-class structure of society and the interests of forces which have tried to maintain and renew their techno-bureaucratic and state-ownership monopoly, forces which are leaning toward a monopolistic disposal of social income and surpluses generated by labor.

The analysis is advocating a critical reexamination of our own practice in all environments and by all exponents of the political system. In a quite definite way it refers to the points of departure for the removal of certain general weaknesses, and to the confirmation of assessments based on the concrete situation and on the taking of measures to bring about the appropriate changes.

With the constitutional changes of 1974 and the Law of Associated Labor of 1976, major transformations in the body of our society have been stimulated in the direction of strengthening the social and political power of the working class and further strengthening and developing relations of true equality between our nations and nationalities. To this end, the political system began to become normatively harmonized with the character of self-management production relations, and also by means of new democratic forms of decision-making which expand the area of affirmation of the working class as the direct bearer of authority, the liberation of labor, and the development of society into an association of free producers.

The constitutional principle which establishes the inalienable right of workers to work with the resources in social ownership is of decisive importance for the socioeconomic position of workers in social reproduction. Workers can thus satisfy their personal and social needs and freely, on the basis of equality with other workers in associated labor, manage the conditions and results of their labor. This socioeconomic position of workers is the basis of the entire system of socialist self-management relations laid down in the new constitution.

The Critical Analysis once again stresses that this inalienable right of workers cannot be realized in isolation or on the basis of organized group ownership, but only in conjunction with other workers organized on a basis of self-management in various forms of the association of labor and resources. The fundamental character of this association is the basic organization of associated labor, in which workers directly control their own labor and the resources of social reproduction and decide on income as a joint result of their labor.

However, the Critical Analysis warns that the basic organization of associated labor is not some closed, autarchic, and self-sufficient entity which, unfortunately, is becoming the case in practice. As is laid down in the constitution and the Law of Associated Labor, together with other basic organizations of associated labor it must operate through the work organization on the basis of economic-income and technological-production interests and common management of jointly created income, on the social resources of labor with the aim of increasing the material basis of its own and overall social labor and progress. Unless the work organization associates in this way, there can be no higher and broader forms of self-management association of labor and resources, and the consistent implementation of self-management-based social reproduction and associated labor as a global system of socialist production relations is unthinkable.

The strengthening of the role of associated labor and the development of socialist self-management is the united historical interest of the working class in each part of our country. Only on this basis can subjective forces strengthen the cohesion of Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations and nationalities, contribute to the effectiveness of all mechanisms and institutions of the political system, more rapidly remove the causes of disintegration and autarchy within society vis-a-vis the world, and overcome the causes of our present stagnation and backwardness.

A more intensive and substantial action on the part of revolutionary socialist consciousness in resolving the conflict between self-management and statism as one of the fundamental contradictions in society is not simply to be reduced to the replacement of normative solutions in the system but also to the field of practical behavior -- in other words, a change in the relations of forces in social developments. This contradiction is all the more complex given the fact that there is mutual conflict between various forms of polycentric statism and the fact that self-management is also under strong pressure from tendencies toward group ownership interests. Socialist subjective forces should not suppress only this or that statism or advocate a prior mechanical division of powers and competences among them, but, above all, must decisively struggle against [word indistinct] of associated labor in the delegate sociopolitical system.

The delegate system has opened up for the working class, working people, and citizens new real possibilities of influencing the conditions of their own life and work, with which they become the direct exponents of the development of socialist society as well.

With this our society has embarked on unchartered roads toward the realization of the historic interest of the working class and toward the liberation of labor, along which we have had to contend with many challenges, trials, and difficulties. However, what is beyond all doubt, possible dilemmas, and hesitation, is the deep conviction of the correctness and social reality of the road which has been marked out and which once again is confirmed in this critical analysis.

For this very reason the Critical Analysis points to the need to throw light on the ideological questions of the role of the state in the system of socialist self-management. No one can allow a perception to creep into the social consciousness which equates social disorder, privatization, group ownership interests, and disregard for legality with the strengthening of democracy and self-management over the "coercive" state. This would not improve the socialization of state functions but, on the contrary, would strengthen demands for the statization of social relations.

The forms of the political system, as Comrade Tito said at the 10th LCY Congress, may change in socialism but the state must remain an instrument in the hands of the working class, both in the struggle against attempts to turn the wheel of history backward and to ensure the further successful development of socialist social relations.

Sociopolitical communities in the 1974 Constitution formally and legally lost their capacity as exponents of the state ownership monopoly. The preconditions were thereby created for their development from state communities into democratic social communities, in which working people organize the relations and conditions of their life and work and through their delegations and delegates they realize the common interests in all sociopolitical communities from the municipalities and autonomous provinces and republics to the federation.

However, our assemblies have continued to remain more orientated toward laying down policy and approving laws than realizing their other constitutional functions such as exercising control over the work of the executive-management organs, the laying down of policy for executing regulations and the implementation of democratic social supervision of the work of organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, and the provision of initiatives and involvement in the conclusion of social contracts, etc. These and similar failings in the work of our assemblies are proof that in their organization and method of work they still have parliamentary-representative elements and that in the consciousness of their very delegate composition there is still a powerful parliament-style concept of the position of the assembly.

One-sidedly orientated as they are, and still very closed in their work vis-a-vis the rest of the self-management delegate mechanism, the assemblies rely largely on their own executive-management apparatus. Furthermore, the Critical Analysis has noted a still present tendency that the assemblies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and particularly the SFRY Assembly, are transfering to their executive organs decisions on key questions in the field of socioeconomic relations and the rights and duties of working people and citizens. In this way, these sensitive and important questions of our socialist life and development are being decided upon without associated labor and other subjects of the delegate system.

This also brings with it the consequence that the specific functions of individual assembly chambers are being implemented with great disharmonies and inequalities. This particulary relates to the constitutional function of the Chamber of Associated Labor. An analysis of practice indicates that the whole importance of these chambers in our assembly system has still not been realized.

Assemblies, executive advisory bodies, and executive councils are adapting slowly the content and method of their work to the method which stimulates the more effective implementation of the role of the Chamber of Associated Labor. This practice is also based on some institutional solutions and the critical analysis is proposing changes which will enable this.

The Critical Analysis devotes special attention not only to the relationship of the assemblies and their executive organs but also to the relationship of the executive organs and the organs of management. It points to phenomena which indicate that essential transformations of management, which would lead to its organizations, cadre and methodological adaptation to the conditions and needs of self-management have not yet taken place. In practice, this causes many upsets and deformations of which the ultimate result is the clerk-style bureaucratic relation of management to citizens, a weakening of the efficiency of the inspection services, and an expansion of illegality and so on. As a result, the proposals of the Critical Analysis, in addition to certain normative changes, point especially to the operation of subjective forces of society in the institutions of the system.

The tendency of state organs to become independent is noticed, above all, in the republics and provinces. Their constitutional authority in conducting development policy, in laying down the conditions of economic activity, in disposing of the means of social reproduction, and in taking over control of income has been implemented in a way which has objectively strengthened statist monopoly.

As a result, the integration of labor and resources remained, to the largest extent, locked up in the framework of republic and provincial borders, and the non-self-management concentration and territorialization of income in them has reached a high level.

The Critical Analysis puts forward a sharp assessment of this situation and points out that it is also reflected in other forms of republic and provincial isolation. This has led to neglect of the constitutional responsibility of the republics and provinces to develop the federation and the responsibilities of their organs to implement policy, pass laws, regulations and measures of the organs of the federation. In short, it has put a brake on the process of the self-management transformation of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

In the conflict of the republican and provincial etatisms with the tendency of the continual renewal of federal etatism, the implementation of the full equality of our nations and nationalities as outlined in the constitution and founded on a class basis has been made more difficult, as has the effective emergence of all the social advantages of our community, particularly the realization of general and joint interests and the guaranteeing of general social progress.

All this has been expressed in the constitution of relations between the republics and provinces, which has affirmed once again -- as the Critical Analysis stresses -- that all etatisms without exception and regardless of the level at which they appear -- as a negation of class self-managing relations, must incite mistrust and conflicts and bring into question brotherhood and unity and the full equality of nations and nationalities. Of course, the counterrevolutionary activity of the enemy -- irredentism and national chauvinism -- is also a destructive force which autonomously, of its own accord, threatens and brings into question the strength and cohesion of our federal community and our socialist self-managing system.

The inconsistent and one-sided realization of constitutional principles on the position and role of the social republic and socialist autonomous province as socialist self-managing and sociopolitical communities have contributed to the negative aspects of relations in the SR of Serbia. In its treatment of this question, the Critical Analysis has taken over assessments and proposed measures contained in the stances of the LCY Central Committee on relations in the SR of Serbia.

In the framework of the crisis-ridden and contradictory development of our society, in the last few years there have been serious difficulties in realizing common interests in the federation. An examination of the causes of this state of affairs was one of the key themes of the Critical Analysis. The LCY Central Committee has also recently discussed this topic. The conclusion of the Critical Analysis as well as of the above-mentioned session of the League of Communists is that the federation, like the republics and provinces, behaves more like a state in real social relations, and less like a self-management community.

Agreement-reaching and understandings between the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces has already been affirmed as a democratic method of conducting relations and cooperation in our federal community. However, linked with the above-mentioned weaknesses in the inconsistent constituting of the role of associated labor in expanding social reproduction and in the functioning of the political system, these processes are still characterized by slowness and inefficiency. Federation organs are not fully realizing their constitutional authority and the forces of organized socialist consciousness have neglected the realization of their role in the federal, self-managing, political mechanism. As a result of all this, the conflict between the tendencies of etatism and self-management has become exacerbated in the field of relations and the realization of common interests in the federation.

Common interests in the federation are not being realized as a whole in the way envisaged by the Constitution. The state organs of the republics, provinces and the federation, and not the self-management delegate mechanism, have a basic role in this. The direct cooperation of the republics and provinces, the agreement-seeking and integration of associated labor, especially in the field of technological development and the big systems, as well as of other democratic self-management factors of our society in the area of social-relations, culture and science, education and suchlike, is insufficiently developed. In many fields the realization of common interests, particularly those which have entered into the sphere of self-management transformation of the federation have accumulated and there has been a weakening of the implementation of agreed policy and the execution of federal regulations.

In the Chamber of Republics and Provinces the practice of decisionmaking on the principle of the unanimous voting of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, even on questions which it reaches a decision about on the principle of majority vote, has gained ground in practice and unanimous voting has spread even when adopting legislative acts for the implementation of laws adopted by the Federal Executive Council on the basis of agreement with the Executive Council. All this has led in practice to the misuse of consensus and its transformation into the right of veto, which has had as a consequence the slowing down, even the blocking of decision making in the organs of the federation.

However, the Critical Analysis, warning of the need to urgently change this practice, concludes that the constitutional principle of consensus is correct and clearly defined as a method for realizing the full national equality of the nations and nationalities and for constituting common interests in the federation, and there should be no move to majority voting here.

The rapid development of the republics, provinces, and the federation as self-managing democratic communities will enable the opening up of new, broad processes of destatization. The critical analysis warns that the processes of decentralization have moved faster up to now than those of destatization. The Critical Analysis sees this one-sidedness as one of the most important causes of broad malfunctioning in our social development.

The more resolute abolition of these anomalies requires a higher degree of ideological and action unity of all socialist, subjective forces in society, which must lead to more rapid and consistent control over the substantial differences in ideopolitical views and in approaches to many questions of our common life and development.

The Critical Analysis devoted significant attention to the question of constitutionality and legality as an exceptionally important means of protecting and developing the socioeconomic and political system of socialist self-management, freedom, rights, the responsibility of the individual, the equality of the nations and nationalities, and the implementation of the legal security of society as a whole. The analysis warns that we cannot be content with the situation with regard to the direct application of the articles of the constitution and the most important of these relates precisely to the implementation of self-management. The analysis also points to the importance our system of direct self-managing democracy attaches to the freedoms, rights, and duties of the individual and of citizens as well as to the need for all the institutions of the system and sociopolitical organizations to constantly improve, by their activities, the achievements of our socialism. In particular, it pointed out that the powerfully developed consciousness of rights relies more on the strengthening of consciousness about duties, which is a precondition in harmony with the development of relations in society. The greatest problem in the sphere of constitutionality and legality is found by the Critical Analysis in the growth of differences between legal norms in their entirety and social behavior. At certain points this difference has matured into a classic conflit of the normative and the real. Experience shows that these forms of violating constitutionality and legality are exceptionally dangerous and when they have taken root they are very difficult to eliminate from social life. The abolition of the fairly widespread violation of legality and a large number of phenomena of the usurping of social ownership, the imposition of group ownership interests, corruption and so forth requires not only more stringent legal norms but, above all, a more resolute and responsible activity of the institutions of the system, the juridical organs and inspection services as well as the permanent activity of organized socialist forces for the decisive suppression of these phenomena.

Few social systems require such a high degree of social responsibility and feeling for togetherness as the system of socialist self-management does. However, no normative forms can help to achieve these if conscious socialist forces fail to make this truth part of the general social conscience and of the people's social behavior.

The 1974 Constitution enabled the conscious socialist forces to create fresh prospects for the development of socialist self-management, of new forms of production relationships, and for a speedier, more comprehensive and democratic development of our multinational community. However, they failed to act in a sufficiently consistent way and in line with their constitutional role to resolve social contradictions and to redirect that development. They often found themselves in a situation where they had to defend their acquired positions and to identify with them to the detriment of the working class' strategic interests.

They often resorted to ways of decisionmaking and acting which were more conducive to the old forms of relationship, which suppressed the development of self-management, and prevented a more thorough fulfillment of the political system's essential working class functions.

However, even under present circumstances when the majority of our working people have found themselves in an unfavorable material position and in a situation of frequent work stoppages it is quite apparent that they are firmly in favor of the system of socialist self-management, of their working class power, of our federal system, and of the policy of nonalignment. At the same time we must take notice of the working people's increased dissatisfaction with the activity of their delegate structures, of the state and administrative organs and of the leading forces of socialist conscience in halting unfavorable trends in economic relations and with the lack of efficiency in their efforts to solve acute social problems and to improve living conditions.

The proposals contained in the Critical Analysis indicated the need for further development of the constitutional role of subjective forces, of the LC, of the Socialist Alliance, and of the trades unions as the internal motivating and cohesive forces of the delegate and political systems and as the major proponents of the working class' immediate and historical interests and of the further development of socialist self-managing democracy.

Our society's subjective socialist forces are faced with the immediate task of defining in a precise and concrete way their role in the efforts to further revolutionarize social relations and the nature of social institutions. This is of particular relevance when defining the LC's leading ideopolitical role within the socialist forces front. The further development of the political system must be based more firmly and more consistently on the interests and aspirations of the working class and of other working people among all of our nations and nationalities. If such an orientation in the development of the political system fails to be realized and if the conscious socialist forces led by the LC choose to ignore it, the process of decision-making, devoid of working class participation, but allegedly done on its behalf, will continue and could eventually cause even deeper and more serious social conflicts.

The League of Communists is expected to provide at any given moment a reliable support and guarantee for the realization of the working class' leading role in the process of managing social affairs. It must oppose any attempt to restrict, on a statist basis, its self-managing social functions, otherwise it will gradually turn into one of the state's tools. The LC's constitutional role will be realized only to the extent that the working class be constituted as the genuine leading force both within its own nation and within society as a whole.

In view of all this, some issues concerning internal relations within the LC, above all the issues of ideopolitical unity, the strengthening of internal democratic relations and cadre policy, and the issue of democratic centralism have at this moment emerged as the crucial ones. The majority of these issues have already been examined in the course of the recently conducted all-party debate. We should continue in the future to avoid treating these issues per se but, instead, treat them as issues crucial for the implementation of the LCY's role in the system of socialist self-management.

The lack of unity in implementing the democratically established policy of the LCY, inconsistency and deviation from the established principles of democratic centralism, opportunism and other shortcomings of the LC are most frequently manifested in the form of the LC organizations' and organs' inadequate attitude toward the differences and contradictions between various interests and the ways in which they are being coordinated.

Appropriate ideopolitical stands concerning the activity of Communists and LC delegations in self-managing organs, assemblies of sociopolitical communities and in the Socialist Alliance are therefore either adopted with delays or in some cases not at all.

The Critical Analysis indicates the need for the LC's resolute and timely reaction in cases of deadlock caused by conflicts between proponents of differing interests and their unwillingness to coordinate stands by democratic means or to take into consideration the historical interests of the working class. In such cases the League of Communists is expected to search for those responsible, primarily among its ranks.

It is of particular importance that the LC continue to insist that science and Marxist theory and analysis, as the basis for the work of the system's institutions, are afforded an appropriate role. It is also of particular importance that on that basis the League of Communists develops common ideopolitical stands and principles as regards the key issues of our social development and that on the basis of democratic centralism, it creates conditions in which organs and organizations and members of the LCY, through their democratic activity in the institutions of the political system, persuade the working people and citizens to accept and implement them in practice.

The analysis has demonstrated that in future we must differentiate to an even greater extent between the LC's activity in the system's institutions and attempts to identify it with its organs, and with its executive organs, in particular. This happens whenever the LC is forced to take over the responsibilities of other sociopolitical organizations, organs of sociopolitical communists and other self-managing bodies. The League of Communists is a fundamental factor of the system of self-management. It has to continue to be the revolutionary vanguard and retain its critical attitude toward the way in which the system's institutions function. At the same time it must take a full and active part in efforts to enable the political system to function successfully and to develop.

In our society and in the LC there are ideopolitical divisions of opinions are regards some of the essential characteristics of our political system and its class self-managing and national-federal substance. This is reflected in the divisions, imposed on our public, into "progressive" forces, which advocate changes and the "conservative" forces, which are in favor of a status quo (which is in the "interest of the political bureaucracy and its authority").

Not every struggle for change is revolutionary in the same way as every attempt to defend the existing situation cannot be reactionary. It all depends on what is being defended and what is being attacked, what the motives behind it are and what its objectives are.

Various antisocialist and antiself-management forces have voiced their opinion about these issues. Taking advantage of the existing economic situation and, as a result, of numerous deformations in our society and in the functioning of the political system, antisocialist and antiself-management forces are adopting increasingly aggressive attitudes toward the fundamental values of our political system and are at the same time putting forward, as alternatives, unitarist-centralist or bourgeois-liberalist principles. The main target of their attacks is the 1974 Constitution. These attacks are perpetrated on a class and national basis.

From the class viewpoint, the Constitution, its provisions and the Law on Associated Labor are blamed for the strengthening of republican statism, for the disintegration of the Yugoslav economy, and for the destruction of the integral Yugoslav market.

On this basis, technobureaucratic forces are calling for a radical revision of the constitution, for replacing self-management with mere participation and for the introduction of managerial, directive-based, and centralist methods in managing the economy. According to this view, workers are not mature enough for self-management while associated labor, as an integral system of social relations of production, has proven to be inadequate.

As for the national viewpoint, the Constitution is blamed for destroying Yugoslavia's cohesion, for pushing aside the vital interests of individual nations and nationalities, for the upsurge in separatist and irredentist tendencies. To put it briefly, according to this thesis, a stable Yugoslavia cannot be based on the full and consistent equality of its nations and nationalities, as the 1974 Constitution, in the spirit of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] states. Some kind of third Yugoslavia is therefore being advocated.

These antisocialist forces are endeavoring to coordinate their actions from the joint platform of anticommunism regardless of differences between them when it comes to all other ideopolitical and social issues or their nationalist affiliations.

According to their way of thinking, if they are to be successful in their actions they must strive, above all, to undermine as much as possible the LC's leading ideopolitical role. This is true not only of the role it has had since the 1974 Constitution was promulgated but through its entire history, its role in the national uprising, in the national liberation struggle and revolution and in postwar developments.

They felt the need to accuse the CPY and the LCY of being "the instruments of foreign interests", "agents of the Comintern and tools of Stalinism", of being an "alien force imposed from outside," an undemocratic usurper of power, the proponent of totalitarianism, etc. All this has reached such proportions that today attempts are being made to even question Tito's revolutionary and historical role and to cast doubts and dark shadows over his image. According to these forces, by undermining the LC and its reputation among the working class and people they will be able to create psychological preconditions for the destruction of this and imposition of some other system.

Regardless of their substance, all these ideas would not be worth our attention if it were not for the aggressive way in which they are being imposed on our public and are being used to manipulate our working class and its mood with the aim of turning them against the system and the League of Communists. Efforts are made to make these ideas legitimate so as to use them as the focal point around which broader social masses will rally, and to turn them into a platform of an opposing antisocialist political bloc. There is no doubt that this is a form of counterrevolution directed against the socialist system of self-management, against the power of the working class, against equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities, in other words against our country's independence, autonomy, and sovereignty.

The Critical Analysis warns of the danger of assuming a passive attitude toward all that is happening on the ideological front. It points to the unacceptable nature of those ideas which view the ideological sphere as being dependent solely on the state of the economic and political system so that when the economic crisis is resolved and the political system changed as much as possible, everything that is destructive on the ideological front will automatically disappear. However, it would be pointless to wait for the antisocialist forces and tendencies to withdraw of their own accord. An active and constant ideological struggle against them is therefore an integral and vital part of the struggle for economic stabilization and consolidation in society in general.

However, the struggle against them should be neither verbal nor of a general nature. It should confront specific theories, assessments and exposes of specific events and phenomena in society, and attacks on the basic values of our revolution and our system.

The need for such an approach is best confirmed by the numerous controversies, the contradicting and extremely radical opposition to the Critical Analysis, even before it appeared in its final version, behind which there remained -- to a large extent concealed -- the dissatisfaction with essential elements of our political system and with the essence of the changes being proposed.

Along these lines attempts were made to dispute the right of the LC and of its Central Committee to discuss the Critical Analysis "through a public debate." The adoption by the LC of clear ideopolitical stances on major questions of our life, would according to this logic mean "prejudicing" the spontaneous democratic expression of views of working people and citizens on the Critical Analysis. However, it is not difficult to see what is actually happening here.

It should be said once again that the adoption of clear ideopolitical stances on the part of the LC and other organized forces of social socialist consciousness is not alien to the genuine democratic nature of our social relations, but is rather a necessary prerequisite for these relations to indeed be democratic and self-managing.

Such an approach should be obligatory for all LC organizations and members, particularly for those involved in any way with a public activity. If we do not insist on this we will open the doors to ideological and political pluralism within the LC itself.

Of course, we are not talking here about that kind of criticism, not even the most radical, which demands changes or wanders in search of answers to the numerous and sometimes major weaknesses and deformations which have crept into our system. Through constructive debate on Marxist foundations, through analysis and force of argument, we will achieve the clarification of these and similar controversies and in this case such criticism will also serve as a stimulus for the more rapid seeking of just solutions. This Critical Analysis and the public debate which has been launched are the means and the path to lead us to this goal.

The ideological clarification and explanation of the key issues of the Critical Analysis of the functioning of the political system are essential, too, in order to differentiate and separate those, albeit sharp, critical approaches which seek answers for the removal of weaknesses and the improvement of the efficiency of the system, from those which under the banner of changes seek to undermine and bring into question the system itself, or to change to such an extent its basic characteristics [passage indistinct] expressed in the method of activity so far of the subjective forces of society and in the functioning of institutions and establishing of relations in the political system. It has been noted that these [as received] together with the fact that the system is insufficiently developed and inadequately grounded in the socio-production relationship, are the main source of weakness in the system itself and of its effect on social relations as a whole and the development of our community.

The Critical Analysis -- as was concluded in the Socialist Alliance and in keeping with the character of the work of the social council -- does not need to be adopted as a document in the public debate. Together with the proposals which arise out of the public debate, it should serve as a basis and stimulus for all participants and all institutions in our system.

Basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, and various forms of sociopolitical organization up to the SFRY Assembly and other organs and sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, must involve themselves in the direct implementation of the proposals put forward for change in the method of behavior and activity of basic social subjects -- that is, all factors in the political system. This should be done to bring about a concrete and critical evaluation and improvement in the functioning of all institutions of the system, to make it more successful and more in line with implementing the basic principles and aims of our social development, of our revolution.

If the identified weaknesses, which are exposed in the Critical Analysis to harsh criticism, continue to remain or even get worse, then no normative changes, no matter how radical, will substantially change the existing state of affairs with which we are justifiably dissatisfied.

The Critical Analysis remains completely open to critical evaluation, further improvement, and amendments to its assessments and proposals. It was drawn up in a democratic, critical spirit, and should be evaluated in the same way.

The assessments of the situation presented in the Critical Analysis provide a basis for proposals and measures for a change in this situation. In the Critical Analysis proposals are defined for changing the legislature, or rather changing and amending certain constitutional decrees.

All the mistakes, weaknesses, inconsistencies, and irresponsibility expressed in the method of activity so far of the subjective forces of society and in the functioning of institutions and establishing of relations in the political system are clearly pointed out.

To remain at positions of the Marxist view of the world and of socialist self-managing orientations, the Critical Analysis had to approach the assessment of the functioning of the political system in just this way and firmly reject those approaches which in their method of vulgarization simply wanted to proclaim the political system as the major and practically only culprit for all the misfortunes with which our society is living today. It was indeed not hard to see in this superficial and highly oversimplified method of social analysis -- which unfortunately received considerable publicity and support in a section of our information media, on various platforms, in public statements and interviews -- not a critical examination of the political system and a search for solutions to correct it, but rather a condemnation of the system itself and attempts to reject it.

Clearly, it was no longer a question here of differences of a scientific and professional-political character, but of profound ideological differences, which the LC in its ideopolitical action would have to take into consideration far more than hitherto.

All this speaks of the need for the LC and the Socialist Alliance to continually and persistently insist unwaveringly on the information media truthfully reporting the mood and decisions of our public. The involvement of the LC and the Socialist Alliance on this issue is of great importance, in order to prevent any arbitrary use and manipulation of social consciousness and to constantly release new impulses for the development and strengthening of our genuine self-managing and direct democracy.

There is no need to make special mention of the importance of the correct, socialist and democratically guided role of the public communications media, which should serve our self-managing society in the struggle to put an end to any monopoly and not the creation of new ones. This also points to the need for constant social concern for the building of a high degree of capability and responsibility in editorial policies and among journalists, especially Communists, not simply as professional, but as public social workers.

On the basis of this document and the public debate, the Socialist Alliance, the LC and all other exponents of our political system should adopt programs of their activities, both for carrying through the approved proposals and for the further development of the system, the more effective work of its institutions, and its own activity within the system.

I would like to recall Tito's thoughts, expressed after the adoption of the Constitution in 1974, which are relevant today and which serve as the best guideline for the activity of the LC on the tasks arising out of the Critical Analysis.

"Virtually a whole new political system has been formed -- said Tito -- which guarantees all the essential prerequisites for the genuine rule of the working class. Of course, it would be a mistake to think that this rule will result of its own accord from the new constitutional decrees. It can only be the fruit of the creative efforts of working people, of all organized socialist forces with the LC at their head. The more so since at this time, as always when something historically new is being born, many dilemmas, misunderstandings, and much resistance are appearing."

Contemporary world trends abounding with great technological breakthroughs and also profound structural socioeconomic disturbances have also had repercussions on the development of socialism in the world, which is increasingly developing in numerous different ways, attempting through reforms to overcome the crossroads at which it finds itself.

This imposes on us, too, the obligation to overcome as quickly as possible our own crossroads as well, to devote the greatest possible attention to modern technological development while at the same time building progressive social relations, so that the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System may represent a profound and complete social reform aimed at strengthening our system of socialist self-management. For the LC, as the leading ideopolitical force, these are tasks not only in preparation for the 13th congress, but also for the long-term strategic direction of its social activity.

Stojanovic Address

LD171936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 15 Jan 86

["Introductory Speech by Nikola Stojanovic at 24th LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- The proposed stances have received the greatest support in the ranks of the working class and workers in associated labor, which confirms that the working-class essence of our relations is the only objective basis and the best criterion for the choice of solutions in the economic system, in economic and development policies, and in all areas of social work and life, Nikola Stojanovic stressed in his introductory remarks.

At the beginning of his speech, Nikola Stojanovic mentioned that the decision of the Central Committee to go for a public debate and the fact that it has been carried out in a broad and organized manner has proved very useful -- the more so since when this decision was made there was some confusion and doubt as to whether such complex and very important questions could be fully understood, and whether clarified and unified ideopolitical stances could be adopted on them in a relatively short space of time. There were even demands, Stojanovic said, for their adoption to be deferred until the period following the 13th LCY Congress.

The breadth and keenness of the debate confirmed without a doubt, said Stojanovic, that this is a question of an exceptionally topical and important problem in the development of socialist self-managing production relations, with broad and major repercussions for overall social relations. The view is unanimous that the existing relations -- in which the working class and working people are restricted in the generation and distribution of income, in which it is often not important how you work but where you work, and in which unearned income can be divided -- should be changed as soon as possible on the lines of the consistent implementation of the constitutional guidelines. Maintaining the existing relations in the system of the generation and distribution of income and the disposal of surplus labor brings into question the basic aims and tasks of the development of our society, said Stojanovic. Most importantly, in the struggle for progress, it impinges on and even excludes the creative power of the working class and working people.

At the meetings throughout the country, and in particular at the consultative meetings of Communist-workers of direct producers, the workers have, according to Stojanovic, made it clear that the situation in which labor and the results of workers in associated labor are so badly valued can no longer be tolerated -- a situation in which funds are secured for all other social needs before personal incomes for workers. It is unacceptable that payment of personal income takes 25th place on the list of priorities, Stojanovic emphasized, and added that during the debate the demand was made for the payment of personal incomes to have priority.

The public debate on the draft stances, which broached all important questions and which was conducted in a democratic, and constructive atmosphere, involved, as Stojanovic said, a major part of the working class and working people, and in particular the theoreticians of our system. It is fully understandable that during the debate there was a broad confrontation of views, said Stojanovic. This contributed to the fact that out of the many and differing views, in the opinion of the commission and of the Presidium, a genuine ideopolitical synthesis was reached. This synthesis makes possible action and unity, in keeping with the course of our revolution which is taking a step forward in drawing up conditions for the realization of the basic constitutional orientations.

Dwelling further on the public debate, Stojanovic noted that it had made an important contribution to the preparations of the subjective forces for putting into effect the ideopolitical stances. This assessment, according to Stojanovic, also cannot be devalued by some of the weaknesses which came to light during the debate. There were some misunderstandings, and even failure to grasp the essence of some of the proposals in the draft stances. This was partly because of the complexity of the material, partly because of imprecisions in the text of some stances, and because of prejudices and wrong interpretations.

In the debate there were dilemmas and fears that the stances would lead to the introduction of wage leveling, tariff systems, and even wage relations, and that the proposed stances would weaken the economic criterion in economic activity and bring into question the principle of distribution according to work and the results of labor.

There were even those who expressed the view that this abandoned income and brought into question the basic constitutional orientations and decrees of the Law on Associated Labor.

Such dilemmas and fears are without any foundation, emphasized Stojanovic. This is not the approach either in the draft or in the proposal for the stances. The proposals proceed from the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor, and the long-term program of economic stabilization and imply their consistent implementation, and by no means bring them into question. On the contrary, it has been shown that the continuation of the existing state of affairs in this area poses the greatest danger for the basic constitutional and program orientations.

Pointing out the dilemmas which arose in the public debate, Stojanovic particularly dwelt on the attitude of these stances toward the federal social program on the acquisition and distribution of income. Views were expressed that these stances questioned their social pact, even though the draft stances insisted on its consistent implementation. In essence, the debate has shown, Stojanovic noted, that the greater part of the proposed changes are basically in line with this agreement, except that they go further in the same direction, and that all the changes in this area will be realized through the development of the institutions of social negotiating, agreement-reaching, and self-management decisionmaking.

Views were also expressed during the public debate that the draft stances propose changes which will give rise to an even greater expansion of inflation, and that the economic criteria and real relations in our economy were thereby being abandoned. The debate made clear and established that precisely the opposite is happening; that the proposed changes are creating the conditions in which the roots of inflation will be destroyed, and instead of subjectivism and voluntarism, economic criteria and real relations will be introduced and consistently implemented in our economy, and particularly in primary distribution, in the area of prices.

According to Stojanovic, in the discussion it had been explained that the part of personal income which was paid on the basis of current work in a place of work, and about which there had been the most dilemmas, meant primarily that concrete work of every worker in a place of work should be monitored and realistically evaluated and stimulated. The starting point was the fact that there could be no effective development of production and raising of work productivity if economic criteria were not taken into account. This means that, in the system of socialist self-management, it was unacceptable to develop production in which the main factor of this production -- work -- was given economically unrealistic value.

The survival of economic subjects is not possible, Stojanovic stressed, unless there is a guarantee for the reproduction of work force and assets used for production, as well as the necessary level of accumulation for expanded reproduction. In this it is constantly kept in mind that in evaluating work, quantity, quality, the complexity and value of tasks in a place of work are taken into account, as well as that in production [words indistinct] the starting points are the realistic factors of the economy such as income, accumulation, and other realistic economic categories.

It is also pointed out in the proposed stands that it is necessary to start a complete and consistent implementation of the principles of distribution according to work and work results. This means that maximum account should also be taken of the category of past labor and worker's interest manifested in the part of personal income which is received on this basis, for accumulation, expanded reproduction and for rational utilization of entire social assets.

According to Stojanovic, this is one of the essential links which enables overcoming the remnants of wage relations and that bureaucratic-statistic and technocratic administering of social assets shold be replaced by workers management in associated labor. Therefore, Stojanovic concluded, both the first and second part of personal income, as well as the relation between accumulation and expenditure, must be the expression of work and work results, in the function of the successful realization of the working man's tasks, as producer and self-manager in organizations of associated labor, which gains social recognition in the market. Without this, neither income nor personal income would be a realistic and united category.

Stojanovic also commented on some demands made in the public discussion that proposed testing ideopolitical stands before implementing them in practice. While being drawn up and discussed, these stands were tested from an ideological, political and class position, and it is indisputable that they are in line with our revolution, he stressed. We shall be implementing ideopolitical orientations through a regular procedure, in accordance with the character of our system, with appropriate changes in the economic system, in social compacts on income at the level of Yugoslavia and the republics and provinces, as well as with self-managing agreements and self-managing acts or organizations of associated labor. Within the framework of this activity all possibilities will be open to carry out appropriate checks, and adopt and implement operative solutions which contribute to the realization of social objectives and tasks.

By implementing these measures, Stojanovic said, summing up his report, we shall ensure successful tackline with important development questions of socialist self-managing production relations, we shall ensure full affirmation and linking of the function of work and management of social assets and the overcoming of voluntarism and affirmation of economic rules and realistic material relations to the full measure in this area. The strengthening of a direct link between personal income and the worker's position, as a producer and manager of social assets, leads to the unity of income and to a successful realization of the constitutional obligation of continuously expanding the material basis of self-management and the reproduction of social assets in expanded proportions.

As a whole, all changes in this area, Stojanovic stressed, are directed toward strengthening social ownership relations and toward conducting a resolute struggle against all trends of state ownership and group ownership usurpation. This should contribute to efforts toward strengthening self-managing and working class substance of our socialist self-managing community and ensure further continuity of our socialist revolution.

With the adoption of these stands we are creating a unified ideopolitical platform on which we should lead complex battles for their concrete development and consistent implementation in a unified, organized, thought out and creative manner. We must resolutely oppose all resistances which will primarily come from the positions of bureaucratic and technocratic consciousness and behavior and statistic relations, Nikola Stojanovic said in conclusion.